INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO 200 BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

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TRAIN PLUNGES INTO RIVER

Out Of The Gloaming.

"F.P.J." has changed its coat again. It has given up its "patriotic" flag-waving and bugle-blowing. Now it has taken to beslavering the Government for their "humanity" in releasing Gandhiji and believes there is "humanity" even in the bureaucracy, which shows it will believe anything if the opportunity suits.

* * * *

It no longer believes in Civil Disobedience, about which it tearfully told its readers it could not write without bringing itself under the dread Ordinance Acts. It wants "constructive activities" now.

* * * *

Perhaps, its new discovery of "humanity" is one of them. Poor Andrews is to act as the mediator between the Government and Gandhiji, and he will be supported by Sapru on one side and Sastri on another.

* * * *

So this trio is to run between Simla and Poona, as the twins did before in search of a solution. They along with "F. P. J." are to "persuade the Congress leaders to agree to a concentration on constructive activities."

* * * *

Is this to be the end of all its mock heroics? Poor "F. P. J." It even wants the Congress to be revived. We wonder what's behind this new "avatar". Is it general financial depression?

* * * *

The question which intrigues "F. P. J." most is whether this is a revolt of Poona against Simla. It at once answers the question in the negative, because such a thing has never been heard of before.

* * * *

So it falls back on the theory of "Providence," which has its "mysterious ways,"—the same "Providence" which brought Britishers to India to take over its managing agency, on the same liberal terms as Bombay Mill Agents.

* * * *

Arthur Henderson is to fight for Clay Cross. A greater person was crucified on a wooden cross for his work against capitalists. Let's hope Henderson will not be crucified on Clay Cross for his work against armament firms.

* * * *

These armament firms are internationalists, like Socialists. They have no country no religion. Their only religion is to sell armaments to every combatant even when he is exterminating his own countrymen.

* * * *

The First Lord of the Admiralty told the Commons that the British Navy is the guarantor of peace for all nations. Other nations are also vying for the great honour, and so they are all increasing their Navies. At this rate peace should be assured for ever.

* * * *

The Indian Government, always ready to fight for India's prestige wants India to take a part in this general guarantee of peace. That's why they are bringing forward a Bill for an Indian Navy. These cussed Indians don't know what they are opposing.

* * * *

There is an unhealthy rivalry between them all as to who should guarantee the world's peace. Britain is not only the guarantor, but the World's policeman—armed as in India with Ordinance Acts and lathis, as well as air bombs.

* * * *

With their own laws as to who and why one should keep peace, they should have a war in the first place to determine as to who will help the most to keep peace. In medieval days we had jousts and tourneys—nowadays we have Conferences and Pacts.

* * * *

De Tocqueville said that there was no such thing as the British constitution. But the Ordinances says the same thing in India—also that you have no personal freedom. A fine blend of medieval and modern wisdom.

* * * *

"Portaw, portaw, come heah at once." cried an Englishwoman from a carriage window to a Scots porter, in that aggravated accent that somehow always seems to put a Scotsman's back up.

"What d'ye want?" asked the porter.

"Portaw, I've lost my luggage."

"Then," he said, turning round and strolling away, "for what wa'd ye be wanting a porter?"

Hurricane Havoc On American Coast

SEVERAL FATALITIES IN BRIDGE COLLAPSE

Fate Of Passenger Steamer & Number Of Tankers

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Damage to the extent of millions of dollars has been caused by a hurricane on the east coast.

A dozen fatalities have occurred including four killed and eight injured as a result of train plunging into the Anacosta River owing to the collapse of a bridge.

A steamer with thirty passengers and a number of tankers are overdue. Steamer Madison has arrived at Norfolk, Virginia.

Two of her officers have been drowned in a tidal wave which tore away the super-structure.—Reuter.

Cotton Tariff Bill And Assembly

Existing Protection Will Be Extended Till March Next Pending Negotiations With Japan

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

It is understood that the Cotton Tariff Protection Bill, which Sir Joseph Bhore will introduce in the Assembly on Monday, will extend the existing protection till March, 1934.

This step will be taken probably in view of the pending negotiations with Japanese delegates, so that the issue for negotiation may not be prejudiced by a definite decision on the subject.—A. P.

MACHADO UNDER HEAVY GUARD

NASSAU, Aug. 24.

Ex-president Machado is evidently in hourly fear af assassination and police-guard armed with rifles under an inspector is seem mounted both inside and outside his hotel.

It is believed that he has received a warning of the impending trouble from his son.

It is even rumoured that an aeroplane has left Cuba bearing intending assassins.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF INDIAN ARMY'S PENSIONS

Defence League Issues Statement

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The India Defence League, in the course of a statement, to-day, under the signatures of military officers, including Sir Claud Jacob, recalls Sir S. Hoare's recognition on November 26th 1931, of Government's responsibility for payments of pensions to widows and orphans of officers of the Indian army and I.M.S., until any new Government is in a position to provide sufficient capital to establish a Trust Fund for that purpose.

The League, pointing out that funds, amounting to over six millions, belong to individuals subscribing to them considers that the proposed course is inadequate in view of the Congress party's expressed determination to repudiate all such obligations if they came into power.

The League expresses the opinion that rpayment of such funds should be the condition precedent to the grant of reforms. If the open market loan backed by Imperial guarantee is politically undesirable, the League considers that equity requires explicit guarantee that pensions will be a charge on Imperial Revenues in the event of Indian default.—Reuter.

FACILITIES TO MAHATMA

Question To Be Discussed During Temple Entry Debate

CAUSE OF RELEASE

Bombay Government Take Immediate Decision Owing To Serious Turn In Gandhiji's Condition.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The mystery of the denouement of last evening's adjournment debate has been revealed.

It appears that owing to a sudden turn for worse in Mahatma Gandhi's condition, the Bombay Government had to take an immediate decision and release him.

It is further learnt that the trunk telephone service between Poona and Simla was not working satisfactorily and so the Bombay Government sent a code telegram which took time to be decoded. Hence Sir Harry Haig was denied the opportunity of making the announcement of Gandhiji's release himself in the Assembly. This morning Lobbies were discussing the latest reports about Gandhiji's health which are re-assuring.

TEMPLE ENTRY BILL.

Yesterday's somewhat vehement denunciation of the Government by Pundit Satyendranath Sen for giving Gandhiji facilities to carry on Harijan work, even from inside the jail, will find an echo in the Assembly Chamber on the circulation motion regarding the Temple Entry Bill.

Though the author of the Bill Mr. Ranga Iyer is absent, there will be a full-dress debate and the Orthodox opposition is mustering forces and trying to come to a compromise with the Government on the question of a certain date, within which opinions should be collected.

MOVE FOR CIRCULATION.

Pundit Ramakrishna Jha has an important amendment to the effect that the bill should be circulated amongst the heads of religious institutions, secular heads and trustees of administrators of village temples, in consultation with Hindu villagers and collectors of districts, for ascertaining the opinion of the people likely to be affected, and not amongst Arya Samajists, Brahmhos and Hindu Mahasabhites, who have no faith in worship. This is likely to be vigorously opposed although Pundit Ramakrishna Jha has this week been flooded with telegrams from several orthodox Hindu organisations supporting the amendment.

On the other hand, the simple amendment of Pundit Satyendranath Sen, another opponent to the measure for circulation for opinion by June 30th, is likely to be accepted as it meets with the approval of all the sections.

130 REBELS KILLED

HARBIN, Aug. 24.

In the town of Hulin, two river steamers were captured this morning by the Japanese force operating both on land and on the Ussuri river with the aid of gun-boats.

Fierce fighting occurred in which 130 rebels were killed, but the main body escaped.—Reuter.

Mahatma Makes Rapid Improvement

Dictates Brief Letters Lying In Bed

Will Take Milk Diet As Soon As Health Permits

POONA, August 24.

Gandhiji is on the path to recovery.

The fact that he is able to retain orange juice, which forms his only food at present, is stated to be a good augury for speedy recovery.

Mahatma Dictated a few short letters to-day lying in bed.

He will be changing over to milk diet as soon as health allows it.—A. P.

(Earlier News On Page 12)

If Gandhiji Again Resorts To C. D.—?

Govt. Will Give No Further Facilities In Jail After Rearrest

Government have made up their mind according to our Simla Correspondent, to arrest Gandhiji, if he resumes activities for promotion of C. D. movement, and that they will permit him the same facilities as were recently granted and no more.

The Assembly accepted (Government supporting) Mr. R. S. Sharma's motion for circulation of the Temple Entry Bill by the end of June 1934.

ON HORNS OF DILEMMA

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, August 24.

Discussion in the lobby still centred round yesterday's Gandhi-release development and the dramatic effect on the adjournment motion debate. Those who were curious as to how the Government of India were unaware of Gandhiji's release, were informed that the Government of India had previously authorised the Bombay Government to release Gandhiji on their own responsibility, whenever they thought Gandhiji's health demanded such a step.

So the question of previous consultation or fixing of the date and hour did not arise.

MAY BE RE-ARRESTED?

As indicated in the recent messages of mine forecasting Mahatmaji's release, Government have made up their mind to arrest him if he resumes the activities for promotion of Civil Disobedience, and they declare that in that case, they will permit him the same facilities as were recently granted and no more, which means that, once again both, the Government and Gandhiji would be on the horns of dilemma. There is only one way, according to the Government, in which the situation can be improved upon, namely that, Gandhiji having got his unconditional release can primarily devote himself to the Harijan work and not court imprisonment by the deliberate defiance of Law.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Non-official bills headed by the Temple Entry Bill figured on the Agenda, when the Legislative Assembly met to-day. Attendance in the galleries was fair and lobby discussions showed that orthodox opinion would press for circulation of the bill by June, 1934, so that public opinion might be ascertained. If Government supports circulation of the bill, it would be carried but not otherwise.

At question hour Mr. Tottenham replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said:—A small temple existed for many years in Ordinance lines for the use of Hindu lascars. Military authorities never interfered with the site of the temple, and are prepared to hand it over to the Hindu community. They are now negotiating with the Hindu Sabha of Calcutta about its encroachment and it is hoped that an amicable settlement will be arrived at.—A.P.

Mr. G. P. Singh asked: When did the encroachment occur?

Mr. Tottenham: Seven years ago.

Mr. G. P. Singh: Before regaining possession did the authorities go to a civil court?

Mr. Tottenham: No, sir.

"MARTIAL LAW!"

Mr. G. P. Singh: Under what law did they try to take possession.

A voice: Martial law (Laughter).

Mr. Tottenham: Because the

(Continued On Page 9.)

U. S. LABOUR PROBLEM

Recovery Administration To Deal With Numerous Disputes

WARNING BROADCAST

Measures To Compel Compliance With Industrial Codes. Foreshadowed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

General Johnson broadcast last night a warning to cheaters and evaders of the National Recovery Campaign and foreshadowed measures to compel compliance with industrial codes. He declared that hitherto, one-third of the employers in the United States had agreed to increased wages and shortened hours.

Confronted with numerous labour disputes despite President Roosevelt's plea for industrial peace, the Recovery Administration has decided that although workers are free to choose their own unions, in the event of disputes, secret pool should be held despite the protest of Labour Advisory Board.

Prospects of an early agreement in coal industry are very slight. Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

LATEST FROM FRONTIER.

SIMLA, August 24.

A latest report from the Frontier shows that the Peshawar Brigade Column, which moved to Laghal to carry out reconnaissance is returning to its camp. There is no sign of the enemy.—A.P.

BLUE SHIRT PARADE

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.

Although no action has yet been taken by the Government against Gen. O'Duffy's blue shirts under ban, it is almost certain that Government will be forced to act on Sunday at the latest if Gen. O'Duffy carries out his present intention of the parade of blue shirts in uniform at Bealnabla, Corkh, at the memorial marking spot where Michael Collins was shot at.

It is unlikely that Government will interfere if the men paraded as private citizens and did not wear uniform but as Gen. O'Duffy's intention is otherwise. Government may arrest Gen. O'Duffy before the parade or wait till it takes place.—Reuter

MUSSOLINI'S NARROW ESCAPE

GARESSIO, (Piedmont)

Aug. 24.

Sigr. Mussolini had a narrow escape during the army manoeuvres when racing up the narrow mountain road his fast car met a lorry laden with troops at a hairpin bend.

When he tried to avoid the lorry, the front wheels of his car went over a precipice. Ill Duce jumped out unhurt and the car was soon brought back to the road.—Reuter.

KENT WINS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The match between Kent and West Indies resulted in a win for Kent by an innings and 93 runs:

SCORES.

KENT 331.

WEST INDIES 73 (Freeman five for 37; Marriott five for 36; and following on 165 (Grant 54; Marriot five for 54; Freeman five for 85.)—Reuter's Special.

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1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason whatsoever. Remittances for fluctuations" supply is being maintained with-

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412. Calcutta. (1003).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015)

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

All varieties Mango, Lichi Grafts 4 years old, fruitable next year, Rs. 25 dozen. Expenses Extra. Advance essential. Catalogue free. Botanical Garden, Darbhanga. (Bihar). (1084).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ALLIBHOY GULAM HOOSEN alias ALLIBHOY GULAMHUSEIN CHAPAWALLA, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Doctor Street without the Fort ..... Deceased.

Bai VAZIRABAI, widow of Allibhoy Gulamhusein Chapawalla, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Doctor Street, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One-Thousand Nine hundred and thirty-three and in the Twenty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL. The 14th day of August, 1933. Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS. Petitioner's Attorneys. 7150

YOUR FUTURES

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P. for Re. 1|- only (Postage extra) a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months; showing among other things, profit and loss in business promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and other bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Note:—A reward of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to any challenging our statement.

PROF. G. SHUNKAR,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED upto 15th September, 1933, for the post of Treasury Officer, Cambay State, on a salary of Rs. 150-10-2—200. The appointment is, in the first instance on a contract basis for a period of three years subject to probation for the first year. The select candidate will have to furnish security according to State Service Rules. He will have ordinary leave concessions.

If the select candidate aspires to be in the **permanent** State Service, he shall have to pass the qualifying examination prescribed for superior administrative posts within the period of three withdrawal of the support that the Caste Hindus gave him in ex- be furnished:—

Age, Caste, religion, general education, professional qualification, as Treasurer and Accountant, experience in a Taluka or District Treasury, Banking experience, present pay or pension.

Applicants, who are already in British Government Service, should apply through their official superiors, who may be requested to state whether they are prepared to grant the applicants leave with permission to serve an Indian State, or whether they agree to depute them on Foreign Service Conditions.

N. D. MEHTA, Dewan, Cambay State
Cambay, 22nd August, 1933. 7153

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	20 Aug.	29 Aug.
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	29 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

LADIES' BALM

For All

ABSOLUTELY NON-POISONOUS

Guaranteed scientific remedy. Cures Female ills, viz., Dysmenorrhoea or scanty and painful menses, Amenorrhoea or absence of menses, Hysteria, Abortion, Habitual Miscarriage, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, etc. It helps Conception. No. 1 Ladies Balm for all Menstrual Disorders, Rs. 3 per bot. No. 2 for Leucorrhoea, White or Blood mixed—Rs. 4 per bot., P. P. extra. No more silent sufferings. Every good husband should have a trial.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS
SHREE GAURANGA BHAVAN, Bhagalpur, Tel. Ad: CHEMISTS, or from Thomson and Taylor Ltd., Bombay.

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

LAST DAY: 3-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.

DAILY: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT

with

JOHN BOLES and

ADVANCE IN

Romance, Drama, Music, Thrills.

The picture that drew packed houses
The picture that thrilled thousands

THE PICTURE OF PICTURES
PRABHAT CINETONE'S
First Historical Talkie

SINHGAD

featuring
Miss LEELA, Master VINAYAK, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, Late Miss PRABHAVATI, BHONSALE, SHINDE and others.

at the

KOHINOOR CINEMA, Dadar.

(the favourite talkie house of the Bombay Suburbites)
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on all days except Tuesday and Wednesday.

Saturday, the 26th next

presents you with the best picture of the year
CHHATRAPATI CINETONE'S
Mythological masterpiece

Kurukshetra

featuring and Directed by
SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAO

26th next
at the
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum,

for Booking apply to:
ROYAL FILM COMPANY
Dadar, Bombay 14.

REWARD OF RS. 500.
MAHATMA PRADATTA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."
VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

MALAYALEES AT BOMBAY

A GOLDEN CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

A new monthly Kuri (Chitty) with Rs. 4,440 as capital divided into 111 tickets of the value of Rs. 40 each a month running for 111 months, will be started by THE MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK LTD., TRICHUR, Cochin State, on 21st September, 1933. Fractions of tickets are also available. For further particulars apply to the above Bank. Register your name soon.

AJMER SESSION OF HINDU SABHA

Secretary Asks For Lists Of Delegates

The general secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha writes:—

The 15th session of the Hindu Mahasabha is to be held at Ajmere on the 14th and 15th October next. The Dayanand semi-centinary celebrations are also being held there about the same time besides various other conferences and demonstrations which are being organised for the occasions.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Provincial, district and local Hindu sabhas are requested to make arrangement for the elec-

CAWNPORE (By Mail).

Shanker Singh the youth who List of delegates elected from each place should be forwarded to the Provincial Hindusabha of the province, the Hindusabha office, New Delhi and the office of the Reception Committee 15th session of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Ajmere.

AMENDMENTS

The attention of the Hindusabhas is invited to amended Rules No. 22 of the Hindu Mahasabha and particularly to the following classes, "Each province shall be entitled to send delegates in the proportion of one to every 25,000 of its population."

(b) "Each provincial Hindusabha shall frame rules for the election of delegates to the Mahasabha within its jurisdiction."

(c) "Only these sabhas shall be entitled to elect delegates or their representatives who have duly paid the prescribed share of their membership subscriptions to their next superior organisation and to the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BROACH

Arya Samaj Appeal For More Funds

Sjt. V. Moolshankar, Secretary Arya Samaj Seva Samati appealing for more contributions for relief work in Broach District says:—

So far about 22,000 persons have been given relief. Three wagons of rice and five bales of clothes have been despatched to Ankleshwar centre. One more centre at Arnod will be opened if necessary.

The following contributions have been received: Rs. 501 The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association; Rs. 681 Trustees of Sheth Bhavji Damji; Rs. 200 Seth Mathuradas Visanji; Rs. 100 Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal; Rs. 51 Nanji Kalidas; Rs. 25 R N Shah; Umbargam; Rs. 25 Chunilal Virchand; Rs. 15 Kamala Karamchand; 5 Bags of rice in memory of Pavitrabai; Rs. 10 Trikamlal; Rs. 25 Govind Ashram Sweet Show Room; Rs. 30 Shankerlal Jethalal; Rs. 31 Manilal Devchand; Rs. 11 Chhotalal Valabhji; Rs. 30 Kalavanti Jethalal; Rs. 51 The Old Files and Spindles Merchants Association; Rs. 20 Hariprasad Amritlal and Co; Rs. 20 T N Mehchant and Rs. 20 Manekchand Valji.

The Bombay public are earnestly requested to contribute more liberally. Donors should see that they get the printed receipt signed by the secretary.

Rugby.—It is announced at the Foerign Office that the British Government has decided to open a new Consular post for Austrian Tyrol at Innsbruck, immediately and to appoint as Consul Mr. D L Henderson at present serving at Antwerp.—B.O.W.

IS AIR BOMBING JUSTIFIED?

If It Be Unobjectionable In Asia, Why Not Do It In Europe, Asks Lord Davies

Discussing the subject of air-bombing on the N. W. Frontier of India, Lord Davies, who has travelled extensively and who was at one time Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, writes to the "Times" under date Aug. 11 as follows:—

In to-days leading article you say:—

"Bombing from the air has abundantly justified itself, by its effectiveness and its economy, as a police measure on the Indian Frontier. It may very well come to be authorized some day by the League of Nations for the use of an international police, if such a force should ever be set up."

Interfere

weapon, it is the purpose for which bombing is employed, not the actual bombing itself, which determines whether it constitutes a moral or immoral use of force. In the hands of the international duellist, it will be employed 'a l'outrance' to pulverize the enemy while under the control of the international policemen, its employment will be limited to the necessity of maintaing law and order. Its mission will not be to annihilate the agressor, but to compel his appearance before an international tribunal. As a policing instrument its exercise will be defined and restricted by a code governing its application in certain contingencies. But as a duelling weapon no such limitations can be imposed. All the punch will be put into the first blow with the object of inflicting the maximum amount of injury, and of obliterating the enemies' nerve centres and cities wholesale.

DIFFERENT FROM WAR.

The character of a police action is entirely different from that of war. The former is gradual and relentless; the latter sudden and ruthless. It implies all the difference between firmness and pugnacity. Besides the policing code of an international authority can become effective, because it will be administered by an impartial body of men. On the other hand, the so-called laws of war can be violated with impunity, because there is no sanction behind them to guarantee their enforcement.

Your correspondent, Admiral Sueter, still clings to the belief that war—the duel—can be circumscribed without involving great risks to the civilian population, and that a gentleman's agreement to restrict bombing to military targets is still feasible.

Does he imagine that dictators like Hitler, whom he quotes, will be deterred by any agreements on paper from using their "polished swords" to strike in any manner they believe to be most effective, when once the "bloody struggle" has been launched? Does he imagine that Hitler's promises are a surer guarantee of immunity from bombing than a policing code, whose execution is entrust- Guard were heavily armed and were importing arms.—Reuter.

WHY NOT IN EUROPE?

And if, as you point out, air police are the most "effective and economical means of maintaining law and order on the North-West Frontier, then why not in Europe where, at the moment, they are badly needed to restore confidence to stem the rising tide of aggression, and to compel the settlement of international disputes by a resort to peaceful methods?

Moreover, when such a force is established, the problem of policing the North-West Frontier will also be solved. No international authority could reasonably refuse the employment in any overseas territory of an air-police force, restricted both as regards the types and numbers of its machines. The policing of the tribes can be effectively carried out with machines whose design and performance are inferior to the latest models. The former would be useless in any European conflict.

Consequently, the existence of a League of Nations Air Police Force equipped with the most modern aircraft, makes air policing possible and practicable everywhere. On the other hand, the negative policy of abolition—impracticable in any case—makes it impossible, because it confers an invidious right upon one nation or nations which is denied to others.

Only when a nation is prepared to consecrate all its forces in the service of international justice can it reasonably demand that a portion of these forces should be earmarked for policing its territories abroad.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT KHANDWA

The Secretary of the Swadeshi Prachar Samiti, Khandwa, writes:

Under the auspices of the Local Swadeshi Prachar-Samiti, the 4th annual Swadeshi Bazaar and Exhibition will be held this year at Khandwa during the Durga Puja Holidays. Swadeshi articles of all kinds are received from all parts of the country for sale as well as exhibition. The stalls in the Bazaar are let out on rent. Khandwa being in the heart of cotton pdoducing area is a great business centre. The Swadeshi Bazar is held close to the Railway Station premises. The Manufacturer of and dealers in the Swadeshi articles are requested to arrange to send their goods and thus encourage the Swadeshi.

Those intending to take part in the coming Bazaar and Exhibition, may write to the Secretary for further particulars.

Indore—Under the presidentship of Shreeman Rajmata Chandrawati Baisaheb Holkar, the 18th anniversary was celebrated of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar. There was held a general meeting of the Mahila of this place.

PERJURERS LIABLE TO DEATH PENALTY

Ceylon Judge Warns Witnesses In Murder Trial

The risk which a perjurer in a murder trial runs of being himself sentenced to death was stressed in a recent case at the Colombo Assizes by Mr. Justice Barber, who pointed out that that aspect of the matter did not appear to be realised.

At the conclusion of a murder trial the jury added a rider to their verdict that two witnesses, Sokimu Silva and Coronelis Silva, had given false evidence.

Coronelis Silva was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

In sentencing Sokimu Silva, who admitted the charge to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the judge said:

"Of course you now realise the seriousness of the offence you have committed in attempting to get innocent people convicted of murder, Offences of this kind are becoming far too common in this island. During the last 18 months numerous cases have occurred before me where people have got into the witness box and deliberately given false evidence.

"If any of these persons," added the judge, "had been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, and afterwards it was found you had given false evidence, you could have been sentenced to death yourself. You people do not realise it. You will probably realise it when you spend your time in jail."

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF SHOLAPUR SCHOOL

(From A Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, Aug. 22

The prize distribution of the Sholapur Education Society's New A.V. School was held on the evening of 20th inst. in Ripon Hall. Prizes were given to students by Khan Bahadur B. H. Kazi, Educational Inspector, Central Division.

A group of boys sang a song of welcome especially written for the occasion followed by two interesting dialogues.

The Headmaster read the report of the working of the school.

THE CARLTON
HOME OF FOX PICTURES.

THE LAST DAY
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Also showing Hollywood opening of "CAVALCADE" and the latest BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS by Air Mail

FOX GIANT COMEDY
"PLEASURE CRUISE"
with
ROLAND YOUNG
GENEVIEVE TOBIN

NEXT WEEK'S SUPERB ATTRACTION

WITH 8 BIG STARS

"STATE FAIR"

Janet GAYNOR
Will ROGERS
Lew AYRES
Sally EILERS
and 4 more

Plans open at the theatre and S. ROSE & CO.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarvad Shud 5, 1989
Muslim—Jama-dil-aval 3, 1353.
Parsi—Aspandad 23, 1302.
Sunrise—6-22m.
Sunset—7-0m.
Hightide—2-06, 14-12.
Lowtide—7-46, 20-18.
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m. Full Moon 4th September 10h. 34m. a.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

Samvatsari: Public Holiday. Banks Closed

SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

S.S. "Rajputana" with: homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 28.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m
Improvement Trust Board, 4-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

AT PHADKE WADI: Lecture in English by Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhaya at 6-30 p.m

AT KALYAN: (The Andhra Association) "Harikatha" by Brahmasri and C. M. Jeevanrao Garu on "Ramdas" at 8-30 p.m.

AT MATUNGA (Gaud Saraswat Brahman Samaj): 4 p.m. Haldi Kumkum, 9-30 p.m Singing by Pandharinath Dewoolkar.

ARTISAN
ARCHITECT
BUILDER & WORKMAN
All have collaborated
for the common end to make
THE REGAL
THE OUTSTANDING PLACE OF AMUSEMENT FOR ALL BOMBAY
OPENING VERY SOON

SPECIAL HOLIDAY REVIVAL
By Insistent Public Demand
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
LAST NIGHT—TONIGHT
3 SHOWS:—4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
LOVE CLASSIC
F. MARION CRAWFORD'S
THE WHITE SISTER
Co-starring
HELEN HAYES
CLARK GABLE
THE PICTURE THAT HAS EVERYTHING LITERATURE HAS TO OFFER THE STAGE OR SCREEN.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Hit
12—STIRRING REELS—12
TO-MORROW
A DELICIOUSLY DELIGHTFUL SCREEN COMBINATION
Every Girl's Favourite
ROBERT
MONTGOMERY
And The Naughtily Nice "Bad Girl."
SALLY EILERS
In M-G-M's Refreshing
PANORAMA OF THE WICKEDEST STREET IN THE WORLD
MADE ON
BROADWAY
with
MADGE EVANS
Booking is now open

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL: "The White Sister." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
CARLTON: "Pleasure Cruise." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE: "To-night is Ours" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON: "One Heavenly Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE: "Arabian Night". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
ROXY: [illegible] Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sohni Mahiwal". Daily at 5-45, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Commercial Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Light Music. Himmatlal Purshottam, Instrumental Music Madhavlal, Sitar Solo.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
11-30 a.m. A Broadcast Holiday Show Sponsored by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., featuring the Commodore Grand Orchestra, Al and Pete—Rhythm singers, Morton Downey—Tenor. The Embassy Musical Comedy Co. and The Blue Mountaineers Band.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-00 p.m. Special Holiday Programme. Bai Sunderabai in popular songs, accompanied by Dattaram Parwatker, Sarangi.
8-45 p.m. News in Hindi New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-10 p.m. Film Chat by The Picturegoer, Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (by kind permission of the Management).
11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-divisional broadcast.
7-00 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. The Week Abroad a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
7-30 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra.
8-45 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra
10-25 p.m. Percy Grainger Programme.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

VADNAGRA NAGAL MANDAL:—Under the auspices of the Vadnagra Nagar Mandal, Bombay, a concert will be held at the Victoria Theatre to-day (Friday) at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) and the Annual Gathering of the members of the community will be held on Sunday, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, opposite the Govalia Tank.

On both these occasions Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divetia will preside.

CARTMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER

Kalyan Magistrate Commits Him To Thana Sessions

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 24.

Mr. P. K. Kharkar, Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, has committed Shivram Kondia, a Hindu cartman, to stand his trial at the Sessions Court, Thana, on a charge of murder of Haibatkhan Jamalkhan, a Pathan watchman in the employ of Gullu Sheth, a Muslim contractor of Kalyan.

Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. B. T. Sule defended the accused.

The prosecution case is that on the morning of June 6 last Haibatkhan was asked by his employer to go to the house of Shivram and to summon him immediately. On hearing a row, a woman neighbour of the accused came out and saw Shivram giving blows with a wooden rammer ("chopane") on the head of the Pathan After Shivram dragged out the Pathan from his house, Haibatkhan went reeling to the "ota" of the woman and fell down. In the meantime the accused's wife Sakhu, who had been out returned home and volunteered to help the injured man and escorted him, but after going a short distance, the Pathan dropped down dead. On return Lalchand learnt from another Pathan that Haibatkhan was beaten to death and was lying on the Adharwadi road.

IN POOL OF BLOOD.

Lalchand saw the Pathan in a pool of wlood gasping for breath. On receiving information Sub-Inspector Kadarkhan Pathan of the Kalyan town police hurried to the spot, and after holding an inquest, sent the body for post-mortem examination. Medical evidence showed that the Pathan died of the compound fracture of the skull and rupture of the spleen.

CONFESSION RETRACTED?

The accused declined to make any statement in the committing magistrate's court and retracted the confession alleged to have been made before the police and the magistrate prior to the holding of the inquiry. In his confession, he is alleged to have stated that as Haibatkhan had caught hold of his wife's hand and would not leave her, he got angry and gave a blow on the Pathan's head with the wooden rammer, as a result of which the latter fell down on the ground. The Pathan later got up and whipped out a knife. Being afraid, he fled for life.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Mr. Ardeshir N. Billimoria, Editor, "The Cherag" of Navsari, will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. on the subject of "Death—the fourth phase of Life."

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW ERA SCHOOL:—An art and craft Exhibition will be held on the premises from 4 to 7 p.m. consisting of a Flower show, Khadi, Japanese Room, Children's pictures, Art in Kathiawar, Needle-work, things of beauty, etc., etc. The parents and guardians of the School children are invited.

THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT RELIEVES prickly heat

● Apply Listerine, full strength, on the affected area. Notice how it soothes and cools at once, removing almost all the aggravating itch. A liberal application several times a day will prevent infection, speed up healing, and help bring the skin back to normal.

Listerine is an effective first aid for many other ailments—insect bites, burns, bruises and cuts. Keep it handy, always ready for emergencies.

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC

B. B. & C. I. RY. UNION ACTIVITIES

Jahabwalla Addresses Workers' Meetings

Mr. Jhabwalla has become once more busy with his Trade Union activities. He has taken up the Organization work of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union in right earnest.

Mr. N. A. V. Raman has resigned the Presidentship of the Bombay Centre and in his place Mr. Jhabwalla has been unanimously elected.

Workers, meetings are being held almost every day to arouse the enthusiasm of the workers. There is good response from the workers who have a catalogue of grievances against the Railway Company who have hitherto been taking undue advantage of the weakness of the Union owing to internal dissensions and divisons frrm which the Union has now been completely extricated and the Office Bearers are now free to concentrate upon the organipation and development of the Union.

GANGMEN'S MEETING AT AT MAHIM.

A huge meeting of the Gangmen of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was held on Saturday at Mahim, Mr. Marcel Fernandez presiding. Mr. Jhabwalla addressed the Gangmen explaining the aims and objects of the Union and what they stood to gain by joining it. Messrs. Zulmiram Chowdhan Abdul Razak of the G. I. P. Union, and Amritlal Karsonji also addressed the Gangmen. Some persons wanted to create trouble and break the meeting, but they could not succeed.

MEETING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

On Tuesday a big meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workers was held at Bombay Central, Mr. N. A. V. Raman presiding. Mr. Jhabwalla made a lengthy speech explaining to the workers what the Union could do for them. He deprecated in most emphatic terms the idea of creating disunity among the workers by organising rival unions and indulging in vulgar abuses of their opponents and warned the workers not to fall in the hands of disruptors and enemies of the Trade Union Movement. Mr. Raman in his concluding speech exhorted the workers to join the Union immediately and thus strengthen the hands of the Union to put up a strong fight against the Company to get their grievances redressed. At this stage some communists and their hirelings, wanted to speak but were not allowed. The president dissolved the meeting and left the place along with other leaders.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR:—The Bazar will remain open today, to-morow and day after, and next Saturday and Sunday, the 3rd and 4th September from 4 to 8-30 p.m. Admission free.

BHAI PARMANAND'S LECTURE:—Bhai Parmanandji who has just returned from J. S. C. England will deliver a public lecture on "What Hindus should do under the present circumstances" in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum Back Road, Kakadwadi, today (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mail from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macilwraith" arrived at London on the morning of the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE:—A meeting was called recently to consider the census report of education published sometime ago.

The meeting deplored the present condition of illiteracy in Bombay in particular and presidency in general.

After much deliberation and discussion, the meeting unanimously agreed to form an institution.

The institution shall be named "The Bombay Educational League," with the following aims: (a) To open as far as possible free schools to poor and backward classes in various localities. (b) To open free libraries. (c) To arrange lectures and discourses on matter educational.

Inquiries and informations may be addressed to:—Mr. A. P. Pardeshi, Secretary, Shree Bhuwan, Thakurdwar Road.

Chittagong:— The Divisional Traffic Superintendent wires as follows:—The block at mile 271-3/4 was resumed at 4-37 p.m. on August 23, and through running of trains on the hill section has been resumed.—A.P.

NARMADA SHANKER, MAKER OF MODERN GUJARAT

Bombay Celebrates Centenary Of Great Scholar Poet And Reformer Who Championed Cause Of Women

The elite of the Gujerati community and the numerous admirers of Post Narmada Shankar met at the Royal Opera House to celebrate his Centenary on Thursday evening. Mr. Justice H. V. Divetia took the chair.

Amon gthose who paid tributes to the qualities of head and heart of the Poet were Messrs. Narsingrao Divetia, Jamiatram Vakil, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Drs. N. Toothi and E. J. Taraporewalla.

The speakers said that when Kavi Narmada was born Gujerat was in a state of stark ignorance, superstition, and thick with evil social customs and it was he that did so much to rescue the land from that dark stupor into its present eminence. Gandhiji had once appropriately said: "They are not Gujeratis who know not Narmada the Poet."

FRUITS OF HIS LABOUR.

Born in Surat in 1833, and educated at the Elphinstone College young Narmada took to educating his countrymen very early in life. At the age of 18 he founded what was known as the "Buddhi Vardhak Sabha" which marked the beginning of his great and vigorous propaganda evolved for the uplift of his country. The "Buddhi Vardhak," a Montnly, was the next fruit of his labours. This was soon followed by the publication of "Gnanasagar" and "Dandiyo," and the knowledge imparted by their columns spread far and wide in Gujerat and served to revolutionise public thought.

GREAT WRITER.

During the 30 years of his literary career Narmada wrote various poems, dramas and essays, and among those "Narma Gadya" is regarded as his master-piece. His broadmindedness and zeal for reform are well depicted in his essays upon the evils of early marriage and the education of the womenfolk. Various text books on Grammar and Prosody form some of the outcome of his researches into ancient literature. As a lexicographer, he had started the compilation of "Narma-Kosha", which happens to be the first Gujerati dictionary, but he did not live to see the completion of his great work, which has, however, been taken up by the Gujerat Vernacular Society under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Gondal.

MAKER OF MODERN GUJARAT.

Simple, yet strikingly effective in style, Nadmada always evinced a quick and original way of grasping things. His works on the manners and customs of his people were remarkable specimens, and no writer could be said to have expressed in more heart-rending terms than the noble Kavi Narmada Shankar, the pathetic plight of a Hindu widow.

In fine, the name of Narmada will live for ages as the greatest reformer and writer who has wielded his pen with extraordinary ability and force, and given new life to his Province. Indeed he is fully entitled to be the creator of modern Gujerat.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

Provision For Garden In Block No. 2 Cancelled

A Press Note issued on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Block No. 2 states:—

The layout plan of block Nos. 1 and 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme published with Press Note No. 522-D, dated the 9th May 1930, provided for gardens in each of the rectangular and triangular plots in block No. 2, adjoining the extension of Churchgate Street. In view, however, of the fact that there is the open sea on the west and the Oval and other open spaces on the east of these plots, while they will also be adjoined by the recreation ground in block No. 1, the proposal that their layout should be modified by eliminating the gardens was referred for opinion to the Standing Advisory Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

In accodance with the recommendation made by that Committee, Government have decided to defer for the present, the consideration of the revision of the layout of the rectangular garden plot referred to above. They accept the recommendation of the Committee that in the layout of the triangular corner plot in block No. 2 the garden should be eliminated and a 50 feet North to South road provided cutting through the plot."

NEW ERA SCHOOL EXHIBITION

To-day and to-morrow (Friday and Saturday) the children of the New Era School propose to hold an Arts and Craft Exhibition on the school premises.

Some of the groups in the Exhibition will be:—

(1) School Art Exhibits consisting of drawings, pictures and needle-work by the children of the school.

(2) Indian Pictorial Art Room consisting some beautiful pictures of Rajput and Bengal Schools. There will also be some of the finest Indian pictures showing the evolution and history of the Rajput School of Painting and the growth and origin of the Bengal School.

(3) The Kathiawar Room, containing some exhibits in which the children were interested during their tour to Kathiawar.

(4) A Flower Show—a collection of all available seasonal flowers in Bombay.

(5) Japanese Room containing exhibits of Japanese furniture, costumes, model houses, pictures and other articles. The Japanese Consul in Bombay has kindly assisted us in this part of the Exhibition.

(6) "Project Room" containing various geographical, industrial and other projects exhibiting different stages in the manufacture, or preparation of various things, e.g., paper, pencil, glass, cotton, wool, silk, etc., the growth and evolution of conveyances, clocks and lamps.

(7) Khadi Room containing exhibits of Khadi of various kinds in variety of colours and patterns.

FEELS GIDDY AND FALLS 50 FT. BELOW

Tragic End Of Man On Eve Of Departure For Home

A sad tragedy overtook a man named Bhogilal Balkrishna Mehta, when he was within an ace of leaving for his native place along with his wife on Thursday.

Bhogilal had come with his wife, Iechabai, to stay as the guests of one Dwarkadas Maganlal Shangvi, on the second floor Shangvi Sadan Building, Sandhurst Road. The deceased and his wife were to leave for their native place on Thursday. So they both got up early in the morning, and his wife was eagerly making preparations for their journey. The deceased at this time was standing near a window, brushing his teeth. All of a sudden he felt giddy and losing his balance fell over the window ledge on to the paved compound, some 50 feet below.

Iechabai who was a witness of this horrible occurrence raised shrieks and shouts which brought one Premji and Maganlal. On hearing what had happened they rushed down and picked up the unfortunate man who was still breathing, though his head was smashed. They immediately removed him to Sir Harkisandas Hospital, but the deceased expired on the way.

The Police having taken charge of the body, it has been sent to the morgue, and upon receipt of the post-mortem report an inquest will be held on Friday.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments Notified

Mr. G.Y.S. Farrant, M.C., Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, is granted leave on average pay for six months from the date of relief.

Mr. R.B. Milne, I.C.S., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, has been granted a further extension of leave on half average pay by four months preparatory to retirement.

Mr. H.T. Lambrick, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for one month.

Dr. R.D. Rege is confirmed in the temporary post of Crop Physiologist, Sugarcane Research Scheme, Padegaon.

Mr. H.P. Paranjpye, District Horticultural Officer, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for fourteen months from 1st March 1932, prior to retirement from 1st September 1933.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
TO-DAY ONLY
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEE PARAMOUNT'S GREAT ROMANCE
To-night Is Ours
To-night Is Ours
NOEL COWARD'S
"The Queen was in the Parlour".
with
Those Two Wonderful Lovers

FREDRIC MARCH
FREDRIC MARCH
And
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
To-night Is Ours
IS A GRAND PICTURE
ONLY ITS SUPERB CAST COULD GIVE IT SUCH FLAMING REALITY.
TO-MORROW
HEAR
MAE WEST
SING
Frankie and Johnnie!
A Man what takes his time!
Haven't got no peace of mind!
THE DARLING OF BROADWAY
As
LADY LOU
In
SHE DONE HIM WRONG
SHE DONE HIM WRONG
with
CARY GRANT
NOAH BEERY
Book your seats at:—
S. ROSE & CO or at
PATHE
TEL.: 41561.

NOTE:
Private Buses will run for all 6-30 & 10 p.m. shows at PATHE CINEMA from Afghan Church (Colaba) at 5-45 & 9-15 p.m. stopping at Colaba Station, Waterloo Mansions and Flora Fountain. The Buses will wait in the Cinema compound for your return. You can reserve your seat for the show on the Bus.

HOLIDAY RACING AT POONA

Byramji In The Limelight

DILLON AND BRACE SHARE RIDING HONOURS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 24.

A large holiday crowd was present at Poona on Thursday when the Fifth Day of the Summer Meeting was held. Ten races made the card rather lengthy, and the task of spotting winners proved extremely difficult. Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.) bids fair to become as famous as his father who, often bagged a treble in the good old days. With the assistance of Dillon and Behsman, the Parsi trainer saddled three winners in Quarry, Regard and Hazima, and narrowly missed a quadruple with Qui Vive, who failed to beat Maya by a neck in the Castletown Plate.

Other features of the sport were the big gambles on Shogat, Aziz and Maya, which materialised. The former had her work cut out to hold The Viceroy, who came with a tremendous burst at the finish, giving the numerous supporters of the favourite some anxious moments.

Zorawar made amends for the defeat sustained against Heritage on August 12, when he was slowly away. Follow Me and Lochmore attempted to chase the son of Argosy, who won from start to finish.

Maya was fancied to win the Castletown Plate on the strength of a good gallop on the track. The Obliterate filly was nearly beaten near home by Qui Vive, who shot out like a thunderbolt and almost snatched the verdict.

The finest finish of the afternoon was seen in the Childwickbury Handicap (Div. I) between St. Valour and Insult. Northmore's cleverness turning the scales in the favour of the Australian horse.

Details:—

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1932, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs oftener 16lbs. Allowance Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr H Ahmed's QUARRY 8-13 Dillon 1
Mr H S Rustomji's KHAIRI 8-10 Evans 2
Mr A[illegible] Asad's ZAININ 8-1 Northmore 3
Mr A M Khairaz's JAIBALA 8-10 Selby 4
Did not run: Narayen 9-8.

The race: Breaking away to a good start Quarry took the lead at the second furlong, with Jaibala, Khairi and Zainin in pursuit. Kuarry entered the straight first and went on to win comfortably from Khairi. Zainin beat Jaibala by three quarters of a length for the third place in the last few strides.

Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths; 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 56 4/5 seconds
Favourite: Elhadi

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 30/8; Places Rs. 21; Rs. 77/8; and Rs. 136

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 17/8 Places Rs. 11; Rs. 43/8; and Rs. 114.

Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee Junior.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March 1932, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; often 16lbs; Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs

Mr F H Mehta's BANCO 8-1 Blythe 1
Mr Faayad Sulleman's BAKHIT BEG 8-7 Subaiya 2
Mr Syed Ali Bir's ZARI 9-3 Marrable 3
Mr Y R Sarsam's DEFENDER 8-1 Harding 4
Did not run: Golden Buck 8-1; Adil Beg 8-1; and Breach 7-2

The race: Nussrat Pasha was the first to leave the gate followed by Zari and Naji Beg. At the second furlong Banco took the lead and won pulling up by seven lengths

Won by 7 lengths; short head; head.

Time: 1 minute 58 seconds
Favourite: Banco

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 29/8 Places Rs 19; Rs. 653 and Rs. 138/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 9; Rs. 107; and Rs. 33/8

Trainer: O. Randall.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners. after 31st March 1932, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr A C Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 7-9 (car 7-10) Brace 1
Mr A M Khairaz's THE VICEROY 9-3 Selby 2
Mr Rashid Fadhoos' BUSHIR AL KHAIR 8-4 McCarthy ... 3
Mr J Ghosal and Mrs S Bose's VICTOR 8-7 Howell 4
Won by 1/2 length; 3 lengths; neck

Time: 1 minute 56 4/5 seconds
Did not run: Shooting 8-10; Grand Duke 8-10 and Yanoos 8-8

The race: Molly King showed the way to Dandy Duke, Shogat Aziz, Al Khaboor and The Viceroy. Shogat Aziz was first into the straight pursued by The Viceroy, Bushir al Khair, and Victor. The first named lasted out to win by half-a-length from The Viceroy.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 18/8. Places Rs. 14/8; Rs. 21/8; and Rs. 58/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 7/8. Places Rs. 7; Rs. 9; and Rs. 25/8.

Favourite: Shogat Aziz

Trainer: Syed Mustapha

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Indian horses in Class IV.

Hon Sir H M Mehta's EAGLE QUEEN 7-10 Blyth 1
Mr Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 7-5 S Black 2
H H Maharaja of Idar's DRY SAND 8-7 Obaid 3
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's HONEYSUCKLE 6-12 B McQuade 4
Did not run: Marcodia 6-10.

The race: Knight at Arms took a flying start and had a lead of several lengths from Cheer Up; Chanticleer and Eagle Queen. Coming round the bend Eagle Queen moved up and got even up with the leaders and soon past them to win easily by two lengths from Knight at Arms.

Won by 2 lengths; 1 length; 3 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 1 second.

Favourite: Dry Sand

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 18; Rs. 16/8; and Rs. 13

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 8; Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 6/8

Trainer: O Randall

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division II—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr L S Lalvani's REGARD 8-5 Behsman 1
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 9-0 Thompson 2
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's TARA 8-5 H McQuade 3
Mr A M Khairaz's FIERY FACE 8-9 Selby 4
Did not run: Burzan 7-9

Won by 1/2 length; 3/4 length; neck

Time: 2 minutes 5 3/5 seconds
Favourite: Tara

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 268/8. Places Rs. 170; Rs. 28/8; and Rs. 18/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 143. Places Rs. 41; Rs. 16 and Rs. 9

Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee, Junior

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H H Maharaja of Mysore's MAYA 7-11 Harding 1
Raja Khaja Pershad Bahadur's QUI VIVE 8-7 Dillon 2
Mr A Paul's ROSENANTE II 8-9 Evans 3
Mr K S Ahmad's PHILIP SIDNEY 8-9 Northmore 4
Did not run: Away 9-4; Ascalon 8-10; and Lady Friarsdale 8-6.

Won by neck; 3/4 length; 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds
Favourite: Redress

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 48/8. Places Rs. 20; Rs. 54/8; and Rs. 26/8

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 9/8; Rs. 28/8; and Rs. 12/8

Trainer: Dr. H. Krishna Rao.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP (Division II) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's RISQUE, 7-12, Brace 1
Capt. J. W. Goldsmith's MYSTIC FRUIT, 8-0, S. Black 2
Mr. C. A. Murad's NEDDINS, 7-9, Evans 3
Mr. Kelso's FAIRFORD, 8-2, Harding 4
Not Run:—Poor Bairn 9-4, Va Vite 8-7, Glenlinnhe 8-0, Belford 7-0.

Won by 3/4 length, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 15-4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 59-8 for win, and Rs. 22. Rs. 59 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win and Rs. 9-8. Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE MAGDALA PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan & Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh's ZORAWAL, 7-5, Whiteside 1
Mr. N. Begmahomed's FOLLOW ME, 8-0, Marrable ... 2
Mr. Diamond's LOCHMORE, 8-2, Howell 3
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani & K. S. Malkani's GALUMPH, 9-2, Dillon 4
Not Run:—Heremia 9-0.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 30 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 67-8 for win and Rs. 23-8, Rs. 60-8 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 32-8 for win and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP (Division I.)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500 A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Maharaja Madan Singh's ST. VALOUR, 8-11, Northmore .. 1
Mrs. S. Goldsmith's INSULT, 8-7, M. O'Neil 2
Mr. Gem's MOUNTAIN DANCER, 6-12, Fletcher 3
Mr. W. Bird's CLAIRETTE, 8-7, Maurice 4
Not Run:—Lignan 9-0, Helen's Glory 7-5, and Little Rock 8-3.

Won by head, 1 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 16 2/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 305-8 for win and Rs. 96-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 55 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 138 for win and Rs. 3-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

10th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE TIGRIS PLATE (Division I).—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Rs. 1,000; Fifthird Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. C. Temoolji's HAZIMA, 8-10, Dillon 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA, 8-3, Selby 2
Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr. D. D. Chavan's MURAT, 7-12, H. McQuade 3
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's MUHAISIN, 7-11, Whiteside 4
All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 35 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 12 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by Byramjee. Rustomji (Jnr.)

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Match Packed With Thrills And Spectacular Vollies

KARACHI, August 24.

Considerable progress was made in the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament this evening.

D.W. Bhojwani extended by Hannah, who carried with him 3 sets. The match was replete with thrills and spectacular volleys.

B.T. Blake qualified for the quarter-final by conquering Amar jit Singh, the Punjab player. The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES:—B.T. Blake beat Amarjit Singh (6|2, 6|2).

J.N. Dhamajia beat M.P. Dastur (10|8, 6|1).

D.W. Bhojwani beat H. Hannah (8|6, 4|6, 6|3).

V.R. Shivdasani beat Ft. Lt. Cohu (6|4, 6|2).

R.P. Bhavnani beat Pragji Ranchore (6|3, 6|1).

Feroze Nana beat N.R. Advani (3|6, 9|7, 6|4).

G.B. Advani beat M.T. Shivdasani (6|2, 6|4).

R.C. Daryanani beat Bruce (6|3, 6|2).

S.E. West beat J. Dyall (7|5, 5|7, 7|5).

Henderson Brooks beat E. C. Fraser (6|3, 6|4).

R.A. Wadhwani beat Cumper (6|1, 6|2).

MEN'S DOUBLES:—E. Hessey and A. Gonsalves beat Barey and Graham (6|4, 6|2).

L.E. Measurier and Day beat R. Malchandani and K H. Lalla (6|1, 6|0).

LADIES' SINGLES:—Mrs. Pollard beat Miss P. Shivadasani (6|2, 6|0).

LADIES' DOUBLES:—Mrs. Sladen and Mrs. Herman beat Mrs. Helps and Mrs. Sheppard (6|2, 3|6 6|3).

Misses P.F. Dinshaw and M.G. Dinshaw beat Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Bado (6|4, 6|8, 6|3).—A.P.

JUDGE CAPTURES 9 FOR 139 RUNS

Squires-Sandham Partnership Of 291

LONDON, August 23.

Middlesex showed foresight in giving Peter Judge, St. Paul's School boy, a trial in their match against Derby. Judge followed on his splendid performance against Surrey, when he totalled nine wickets for 139 runs, captusing in half an hour, to-day, three wickets conceding 13 runs.

His fast medium, paced deliveries bewildered batsmen. When the lunch interval arrived he had taken five wickets for 19 runs, in eleven overs, five of which were maidens. his final figures being 20|10|27|5.

Other good feats were those of Farnes, the Cambridge Blue, who making the ball rear, helped to dismiss Lancashire cheaply on a good wicket, and Boyes, the slow lefthander, who was chiefly responsible for routing Worcester.

Squires gave a faultless display, scoring mainly through cuts and hits to leg. His scoring strokes were one five and 22 fours. In partnership with Sandham, he added 291 in 225 minutes.

Sandham was a model of patience. He took four hours ten minutes to collect 96 which included ten boundary hits.

Knott played a bright innings, lasting three and a quarter hours, in the course of which he hit once over the rails and 18 times to the ropes.

Bates for 124 took nearly four and three and a quarter hours to compile, and included 11 boundaries. He played a stolid innings.—Reuter's Special.

SURREY KNOCK UP 356 FOR 4

Squires Contributes 178

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day:

MIDDLESEX VS. DERBYSHIRE AT LORDS.

Derby 132 (Judge 5 for 27). Middlesex 145 for 8 (Enthoven 54).

SURREY VS. YORKSHIRE AT OVAL.

Surrey 356 for 4 (Squires 178, Sandham 96).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE VS. WARWICKSHIRE AT BRISTOL.

Warwick 313 for 6 (Kilner 60, Wyatt 72, Bates 124).

HAMPSHIRE VS. WORCESTERSHIRE AT BOURNEMOUTH.

Worcester 100 (Boyes 6 for 55). Hants 92 (Brook 6 for 32). Worcester second innings: 8 for no loss.

SUSSEX VS. LEICESTERSHIRE AT EASTBOURNE.

Sussex 245 (James Langridge 63, Melville 53, Astill 5 for 56). Leicester 12 for no loss.

LANCASHIRE VS. ESSEX AT LIVERPOOL.

Lancs 205 (Franes 6 for 72). Essex 62 for 4.

NOTTS VS. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.

Notts 331 for 8 (Voce 54, Hardstaff 62).

KENT VS. WEST INDIES AT CANTERBURY.

Kent 331 (Ames 86, Knott 154, not out). West Indies 45 for 3).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

First Division Matches Results

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The following are results of the football matches played in the Scottish League, First Division to-day:—

Cowdenbeath 2 Hibernians 4
Kilmarnock 2 Aberdeen 0
Motherwell 1 Dundee 0
Partick 4 Celtic 3
Queen of South 1 Queen's Park 4
St. Johnstone 3 Falkirk 0

—Reuter's Special.

Amreli:—A correspondent wires as follows:—The eleventh session of the Baroda Praja Mandal will be held in Amreli on October 23, 24, and 25.—A.P.

INDIAN TOUR WILL BE NO CAKE-WALK FOR M.C.C. TEAM

Jack Hobbs Sounds Note Of Warning To British Optimists

Among the numerous letters I receive week by week, there are always one or two from parents of boys, or from boys themselves, who are showing promise as cricketers, asking what course they should pursue towards becoming county players. Apart from the fact that it is a big step from club cricket to county cricket, I invariably reply that the career of a first-class cricketer is precarious and that a business life is likely to be, in the end, more profitable, declares Jack Hobbs in "The Star."

I think I can claim that I have been rather fortunate, for on coming to the Oval for a trial, I found my form almost at once; was not very long before I got into the Surrey eleven, and, in course of time, advance to even more important cricket.

But I am one of the lucky ones. Everything, one might say, has come off for me. It is only too true that where there is one success there are hundreds of failures.

TRIALS AND TROUBLES.

Even the cricketer who does well has his trials and troubles. For years past my evenings have been taken up in answering letters, and I have had hundreds of requests to give addresses, lectures on cricket, open bazaars, write articles for club magazines, coach young boys' clubs and give advice and hints on cricket free, gratis and for nothing. This, with club dinners, dances, etc., takes up most of the time I should like to spend resting after a hard day's work in the field.

Heaps of people tell me that they envy my life, but I wonder if they ever realise the responsibilities that a successful career at cricket brings in its train. Personally, I should imagine that, those who go and watch cricket have a much better time, for in many matches they get thrills with almost every ball. It does not necessarily follow that they see only good cricket when runs are being scored at a fast rate.

HARD LIFE.

And those who are watching, especially on a hot day, say, like last Thursday, when there was scarcely a breath of air at the Oval, really have a more pleasurable experience than those of us who, in a slight way, afford them that pleasure.

So, I say, that unless a youngster shows very exceptional form, I should be very chary about advising him to go in for county cricket. I do not want to damn the enthusiasm of anybody, but, taken all round, it is a hard life and the temptations are many. My readers no doubt know that my sons are in business and not cricketers, and when it is all weighed-up, I think that very likely they will have a better time, socially and domestically, as just plain, straitforward business men.

JOHN BURNS, MY MASCOT.

I was very pleased the other day when a score-card was handed to me with the following written on it in pencil: "641, five innings, average 128. Not so dusty for an aching and an aged frame. John Burns."

There are few more ardent followers of cricket than John Burns. In his young days he was himself no mean chicketer, and he has often taken part in matches with poor old Tom Richardson, Tom Hayward, Bill Lockwood, and that fine old sport of former days, George Clifford.

I regard John Burns as my mascot, for when he is present at the Oval I generally manage to make some runs. Contrast his experience with some people who visit the famous Surrey ground and see me got rid of very quickly. There is no doubt that many of the "over-fifty" spectators get a good deal of pleasure from seeing those of us who are, in some quarters, regarded as 'has beens" make runs.

THOSE 200 CENTURIES.

This leads me to the inevitable question, am I going to stay on to get my 200 centuries? This question is often put to me and frequently of recent years I have debated seriously with myself as to whether I ought to continue playing, or to stand aside and make room for the younger generation.

On the one hand I am urged to go on, and on the other I am told I ought to retire Still, as long as I can make a hundred now and again and be of use to the Surrey club I think I am justified in still playing a certain amount of county cricket. But if I find my powers leaving me I shall be first to make my bow and let somebody else take my place.

THE TEAM FOR INDIA.

In common with many other people, I think the team chosen to go to India is a good one, but, mark my words, the tour is not going to be any cake-walk for our fellows. The Indian teams in the Test matches will be stronger than those we met last season in this country, and they will be playing under conditions to which they are used, whereas our men will have the terrific heat to contend with.

Not even those who have been to Australia have any idea of the heat that prevails in India. To the average Englishman it is cruel, and the train journeys are, in some respects, terrible. So I am glad that most of the team are young men, for youngsters can stand the heat better than those who are getting on.

CLARK SHOULD BE SUCCESS.

I think that Clark should prove a pronounced success, and at Delhi, where there is a very lively matting wicket, he will trouble the Indians pretty considerably. At the three places—Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras—where the Tests are being played, there are turf wickets, but several matches will be played on matting wickets. It is a pity Herbert Sutcliffe is not going, for he knows the country, having been out there a year or two back with me, and I think he will be missed.

One place, I notice, still remains to be filled, and I was rather hoping that a googly bowler would be chosen to complete the side. As R. W. V. Robins cannot go, there remains only Tich Freeman, but, without any injustice to him, he is not in the first flush of youth.

All the same, a googly bowler would be of immense value, because the Indians have not yet mastered the art of discovering when the "wrong" 'un" is coming along, any more than they have the art of playing it when it does arrive.

JIM CORNFORD'S PROMISE.

I cannot say that I know very much about him, but I have heard good reports of young Cornford, of Sussex. I am told that his bowling has much of the fire and nip of Maurice Tate of some twelve years ago, and, if that is the case, it would not be at all a bad idea, young as he is, to take him. It would give him a fine experience, and, if he did go, we can rest assured that, under the able captaincy of Mr. Jardine, the best would be got out of him without overwork.

The England team for the next Test match has been picked very early, and I am sure that, had it been Australia we were going to meet, the final selection would have been delayed possibly for another week.

After all, just suppose for a moment that Maurice Tate all of a sudden returned to his very best form. There is no bowler of his type in the England team; yet if he began, or had begun a day or two since, taking six or seven wickets an innings, he would, by the early selection of the side, have to be left out. Still, I think the eleven is a good one and not likely to be defeated.

MAJOR WAUCHOPE ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Major R. S. Wauchope, O.B.E. of the Indian Army, who was convicted on May 23 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,000 from the Nizam's Government as officer in charge of the Survey of India Party, was acquitted to-day on appeal by Mr. Justice Lort William and Mr. Justice H. Anderson. Thier Lordships observed that it was upon a trumpery and irrelevant fact that this officer had been convicted.—A. P.

If you are still using Foreign Tooth-brushes it's because you haven't seen ARYAN —the premier Swadeshi Tooth-brush built like a Rolls-Royce with the finest and most expensive raw materials, and yet sold at a low price. Its coloured handle, fine but firm and sterilized bristles, its unique design and scientific yet solid construction are all the features that are rarely present in foreign brushes selling at double its price. You'll like its cleansing and polishing qualities too and above all the honest service it gives you

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Engineering And Textile Section

KNOCK-RATING OF FUELS

Engine Tests Necessary To Give Correct Information

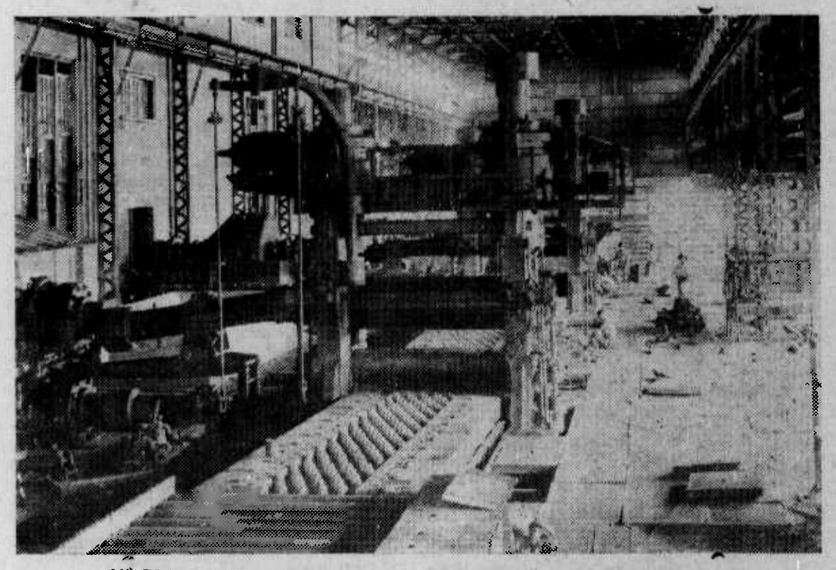
The world's supplies of liquid fuel vary so greatly with the source, and can be so modified by refining and blending, that investigation into scales of fuel rating for use in internal-combustion engines has become an urgent necessity, writes "Engineering" (London). In the case of the carburettor engine, the question had at first an appearance of simplicity that was deceptive. Assuming the possession of the primary qualities of calorific value, volatility, low freezing point and low gum content, the vital property which determines the suitability of a fuel in a carburettor engine, and which limits the performance and efficiency of the engine, is the ability of the fuel to withstand detonation at high compression ratio.

It should be possible to infer the resistance of a fuel to detonation from its chemical composition, but unfortunately, chemical methods are not sufficiently developed for a complete or satisfactory analysis of such a complicated material as a fuel oil to be obtained, and engine tests alone can furnish the required information.

CONDITIONS FOR TEST

On the supposition that fuels, which have equal detonating qualities when tested in one engine under given running conditions, will also have equal detonating qualities under other running conditions and in other engines, the method of fuel rating by matching with standard fuels was established. In spite of accumulating evidence that this supposition was incorrect, intensive development of the method has taken place and the final product has been the knock-rating engine of the Co-Operative Fuel Research Committee in the United States. The knock rating of a fuel under test is given in Octane Numbers and is the percentage of iso-octaine in a mixture of iso-octane and normal heptane which exhibits the same degree of detenation under standard conditions as the fuel.

Having tentatively fixed the conditions for the knock-rating test, inquiry has followed into the correspondence between the fuel ratings obtained on the test engine and the performance in working engines. The first phase of the inquiry has been concerned with the engines of motor-cars, and the results obtained are given in a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers of America recently held at Detroit. In the preliminary road experiments, six fuels were tested in 13 different car engines. With any fuel, the speed was measured, on full throttle, at which knock died out during acceleration or appeared during deceleration. That mixture of two subsidiary standard fuels was then found with which knock appeared or disappeared at the same speed. It was found that the composition of the mixture which gave the same result as any particular fuel varied very widely with different cars and that in general, the mixture was considerably inferior in knock-rating value to a mixture which matched the fuel in the laboratory C.F.R. engine. Further tests were inaugurated in which a knock of considerable intensity was used instead of the minimum audible intensity, the method finally adopted being to run the car at the speed which gave maximum knock intensity, and to find the mixture of the sub-standards which gave the same maximum knock intensity, though not necessarily at the same speed.



96" PLATE MILL, TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS, JAMSHEDPUR.

U. S. TEXTILE CODE IN OPERATION

Million Workers Affected In Drive To Secure Ten Million Acres Reduction

The textile code went into effect on July 17 affecting more than 1000000 employees of the textile industry in the United States.

The code, in accordance with the executive order signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was applied to all cotton goods, rayon, silk and cotton thread industries.

Meanwhile the agricultural adjustment administration announced that the goal set in the drive for cotton acreage reduction amounting to 10000000 acres had been more than achieved.

Farmers of the south agreed to abandon approximately 25 per cent of their cotton lands to cut down the cotton surplus.

It was estimated that the curtailment of production would reduce the current crop by 3500000 bales.

The super-cabinet began consideration of a plan to bring all industry into agreement on higher wages and shorter hours.

The drafting of this plan was announced on July 16 after a conference between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and General Hugh S. Johnson, director of the national industrial recovery administration, whose appointment to that post has been made permanent.

A propaganda campaign was launched under the direction of Charles F. Horner, to induce industries to fall in line and to obtain general support for the recovery programme.

The campaign was drawn upon the lines of the war-time campains behind the liberty loans, the draft and the war industries.

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON GROWING IN SIND

Central Committee's Scheme To Assist In Extension Of Improved Variety In Barage Area

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes: The annual report of the Department of Agriculture in Sind for the year 1931-32, just published by Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, throws a flood of light on the important role the Indian Central Cotton Committee is playing in the development of cotton growing in Sind.

The Cotton Physiological Research Scheme, on which the Committee spent Rs. 1,09,044 during the five years ending with the year under report has been extended for a further period of five years at a total cost of Rs. 1,62,854.

According to the Chief Agricultural Officer, conclusive results have been obtained which must now be introduced into general cotton cultivation through the agency of the district demonstration and propaganda staff. It has proved that the optimum period for cotton sowing under Barrage conditions is prior to the middle of May and that sowings even as early os the first fortnight of April give good results.

EXTENSION OF IMPROVED TYPES

The Committee has also granted a sum of Rs. 31,000 per annum for three years to assist in the extension of improved varieties of cotton in the Barrage areas. This scheme is divided into two sections (1) Left Bank and (2) Right Bank. Definite programmes of cotton extension and of propaganda and drmonstration in connection with the growing of improved cotton varities and better methods of cultivation are being carried out: the supervisor of thr Left Bank areas of the Indus river organised, for instance, field trials at nine centres and exhibits of work at seven local agricultural shows.

Only a fraction of the demand for seed of improved varieties can be met at present, but seed multiplication schemes have been established which will enable the extension work to be greatly accelerated. A total of 3,226 maunds of seed of improved varieties has been distributed.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY TESTS

The Punjab American improved types maintained their valuation relative to Broach, the premia for some strains showing increases. The improved 'deshi' variety 27 W.N. was valued at Rs. 35 on Rs. 180/ Bengal contract as compared with the previous year's valuation of Rs. 5/ on Rs. 130/.

In this connection, highly useful tests have been carried out at the Indian Central Committee's Technological Laboratory at Matunga.

INDIA'S TEXTILE IMPORTS

First Six Months Of 1933 Register Increase Of Nearly 25 Million Yards In Imports Of Cotton Piecegoods

Official statistics of the imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into India during June 1933 show that there was no change in the imports of cotton yarn during the month as compared with the previous months, but there was a substantial fall in the imports of piecegoods.

COTTON YARN.

The imports of grey singles yarn increased from 2.8 million pounds in May to 3.2 million lbs. in June, of which no less than 2.7 million lbs. consisted of 31-40s counts as against 2.3 million lbs. in the previous month. Of this total Japan sent 1.2 million lbs. and China 1.5 million lbs. as compared with only 565,000 lbs. and 1.7 million lbs respectively in May.

The imports of grey two-folds yarn were also higher, and totalled 420,000 lbs. as compared with 362,000 lbs. in May and 78,000 lbs. in April. Japan sent more than half the total quantity, namely, 239,000 lbs. as compared with 159,000 lbs. in May.

The imports of bleached yarn at 227,000 lbs. were lowed than in May when they were 291,000 lbs. the major portion of the trade being held by great Britain.

Mercerised yarn imports were also lower during the month being only 253,000 lbs. as compared with 534,000 lbs in May all of which were two-folds. Of these imports, 252,000 lbs. came from Japan as against 529,000 lbs. in May.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The total imports of cotton piecegoods in June amounted to 71 million yards as compared with 87 million yards in May. The takings of Bengal, Bombay and Sind were 20.7; 22.2 and 13.1 million yards respectively, as against 26.0; 23.9 and 23.6 million yards in the previous month.

Grey Goods (Plain and Bordered).—The total quantity of grey goods imported into the country was 27 million yards and showed a slight falling off from the previous month's figure of 28.2 million yards. Of this total, 17 million yards were plain greys and 9.8 millions were bordered greys, mostly Dhoties. Japan increased her share of the trade from 18.4 million yards in May to 21.3 million yards in June; while the United Kingdom's imports were lower than in the previous month and stood at 5.5 million yards.

Bleached Goods.—There was a substantial fall in the imports of bleached goods from 32 million yards in May to 21.2 million yards in June. The decline is accounted for by a substantial fall in the imports from the United Kingdom which sent 22.6 million yards in May but only 13.2 million yards in Junt. The falling off in the imports from Japan was not so great: her share of the trade being 7.7 million yards during June as compared with 8.9 million yards in May.

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods at 20.1 million yards were also lower by nearly 4 million yards as compared with those of the previous month. Japan sent 10.5 million yards and the United Kingdom 9.4 million yards in June as compared with 11.2 and 12.6 million yards respectively in May.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS.

The imports of artificial silk piecegoods at 5.2 million yards compared with 6 million yards in the previous month; imports from Japan amounttd to 4.7 million yards as compared with 5.2 million yards in May. Of the total imports of artificial silk goods, 4.6 million yards were entirely made of pure artificial silk, while 555,000 yards were artificial silk mixtures.

IMPORTS DURING FIRST HALF YEAR.

A comparison of the import figures for the first six months of 1932 and 1933 reveals that the total imports of cotton yarn were lower by 1.3 million pounds. There was, however an increase of nearly half a million lbs. in the imports of grey singles in the first half of this year as compared with the first half of 1932. Of the total quantity of 12 1/2 million lbs. of grey singles yarn imported during this half year, no less than 7 million pounds imported from China were of 31s to 40s counts, as against 4 1/2 million lbs. last year; while Japan sent 2.5 million lbs. of the same range of counts as against 2 million lbs. in 1932.

Imports of grey folded yarn at 2-2 million lbs. remained practically stationary as compared with the first half of 1932.

There was a substantial fall in the imports of bleached yarn from 2.4 million lbs. in the first half of 1932 to 1.7 million lbs. during the half year under view; while mercerised yarn imports were also lower by about 500,000 lbs.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

There was a substantial increase of nearly 25 million yards in the total imports of cotton piece goods during the first half of this year as compared with the imports in 1932, the totals being 528 million yards against 503 million yards.

The total imports of grey piecegoods during this half year amounted to 169.4 million yards as compared with 147 million yards in 1932. It is, however, specially worthy of note that whereas England sent 36.2 million yards of grey goods in 1932, she sent no less than 66.2 million yards this year; while imports from Japan were lower by nearly 4 1/2 million yards.

The imports of bleached goods increased from 180 million yards in 1932 to 186 million yards during this half year. The relative shares of the United Kingdom and Japan were 131 and 51 million yards respectively as compared with 132.7 and 39.5 million yards in 1932. The enormous progress which Japan has made in the bleached goods trade is evident from the fact that while there has been a decline of nearly 2 million yards in the imports of this class of goods from the United Kingdom, imports from Japan increased by nearly 11 million yards as compared with the first half of 1932.

There was a fall in the imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 163 million yards in 1932 to 159 milon yards in 1933. The loss is chiefly borne by the United Kingdom, for her endings have fallen from 84 million yards to 82 million yards; while Japan's sendings in this category were higher by nearly 2 million yards.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS.

The total imports of artificial silk piecegoods during the first half of 1933 at 49.4 million yards were higher by 4 million yards as compared with the first half of 1932. Japan sending no less than 44.1 million yards against 41.6 million yards in 1932.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

The imports of both cotton yarn and cotton piecegoods during June were lower than during May.

COTTON YARN.

The total imports of cotton yarn were 860,000 lbs. as compared with 1.1 million lbs. in May.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

The total imports of cotton piecegoods at 22.2 million yards were lower by 2 million yards as compared with the imports for May. Japan's share of the trade was 13 1/2 million yards, or an increase of one million yards as compared with the imports for May while the United Kingdom's share 7 3/4 million yards were lower by 2 1/4 million yards. While there has been a progressive decline in the United Kingdom's share of the trade from 11.7 million yards in April to 7 3/4 million yards in June, Japan has increased her share from 9 million yards in April to 13 1/2 million yards in June.

IMPORTS DURING SIX MONTHS.

A comparison of the imports for the first six months of 1933 with the imports for the first six months of 1932 shows that, while the imports of cotton yarn were lower by about 2 million lbs., there was an increase of 11 million yards in the imports of piecegoods.

The total imports of cotton yarn for the first half of this year were 5.7 million lbs. as compared with 7.9 million lbs. during the first half of 1932.

The total imports of cotton piecegoods during the first half of 1933 were 141.5 million yards as compared with 130.5 million yards in the first half of 1932.

Germans Build New Aerial Giant

Will Be Twice Size Of Graf Zeppelin And 812 Ft. Long With Two Passenger Decks

The giant airship under construction at the Zeppelin works—the LZ-129, which will be double the size of the Graf Zeppelin—is taking shape, with 121 feet of the framework finished, cables the Friedrichshafen correspondent of the "New York Times."

It now lacks seven main rings and ten intermediate rings for the nose and stern. When completed next spring, the super-Zeppelin will 812.7 feet long, with a maximum diameter of 135.4 feet. It will have a volume of 7,062,800 cubic feet, against the Graf Zeppelin's 3,707,970. It will be the first German dirigible to use helium.

Other differences from the Graf Zeppelin are that the passenger accommodations, the crew's quarters, the pilot's "bridge" and the wireless room will be within the hull. There will be a smoking room, sadly missed heretofore. The main gangway will not be in the lower third of the hull, but its midaxis.

Other innovations are that the gas bags will not be of goldbeater's skin, as heretofore, but of a gelatinoid film stuff, specially fabricated. The completed midships part of the frame shows the passenger accommodations on two decks with a total floor space of 5,380 feet.

UPPER DECK.

The upper deck will contain a dining room, smoking room, social hall, writing and reading room and twenty-six cabins, some with two beds and some with one. The wardrobes are now being built into the cabins. On the lower deck are baths officers' and crews' quarters.

On either side there will be promenades that will resemble balloons with large windows. A hold for heavy cargo is also to the amid-ships.

The pilot's bridge, ten feet long, will be housed in the bows with a radio room above it. There will be nothing outside the hull except four engines suspended in gondolas, two on each side. They will be accessible by latcral gangways, which will also serve for storing oil and gas.

The engines, however, are a problem that has not yet been solved. It is certain that they will be Diesel engines, however. While the buoyant gas will be helium, in line with the American practice, hydrogen also will be carried for balancing purposes.

The frame is constructed on the standard Zeppelin pattern of longitudinal and transverse girders of duraluminum, the whole structure strengthened with wire. The rings in the cross-section are thirty-six angled polygons.

The construction of the airship, designed by Ludwig Duerr, was started in February, 1932. A trial flight is scheduled in the autumn of 1934.

STEEL WITH MARBLE-LIKE SURFACE

Pittsburg Institute Announces Novel Effect On Metal

Preparing for an era of all-metal homes, the Mellon Institute announces a new marble-surfaced steel, says a Pittsburg report.

The stone effect is imitation, made by a laminated resin surface woven inseparably with the metal. Any other finish made with the new laminated resins can be added. In this manner steel can be either paper-coated or cloth-covered. It can be made to imitate wood.

Decorative finishes already are applied to steel by other methods, the announcement states, but says this is the first process to make the surfaces such an integral part of the metal.

The adhesive is an alloy such as tin or zinc, which fuses with both the steel and the covering.

Laminated resin is made by superimposing layers of resin-impregnated fabric or paper and combining them under heat and pressure into a dense resin board. The announcement states that by the new method steel can be substituted for most of the layers of fabric or paper now required.

New Signal Code For Ships In 1934

Translated Into Seven Languages It Will Be Adopted Simultaneously Throughout World

Ships signalling by means of flags or radio will have a new code, beginning with the first of next year, as a result of international conferences initiated six years ago in Washington. The code has been translated into seven languages—English, French Italian, German, Japanese, Spanish and Norwegian—and it will be adopted simultaneously throughout the world, writes the "New York Times".

The need for the present code became particularly evident during the World War, when ships of the allied powers had to communicate frequently. They learned by costly experiences that the international code of signals then in use had numerous shortcomings when employed by ships of different nationalities. It was not sufficiently definite, and there were serious inaccuracies in the translations foreign countries had made of the original English text, developed by the British Board of Trade.

An improvised code was quickly evolved to meet the war emergency. With the return of peace a demand arose for an international code that would be suitable for commercial shipping. The first steps were taken at a conference of the former Allies in 1920, but, though much work was done, a final draft was never adopted.

Then in 1927, the question was brought up again at the international radiotelegraph conference held in Washington. The conference delegated the task of making a code to the British Government, which, with the aid of representatives of the other countries concerned, prepared editions of the new code in seven languages. The English text has already been printed. The others are expected to be issued shortly.

VISUAL, SOUND AND RADIO SIGNALS

The new code is in two volumes: Volume I for visual and sound signalling, and Volume II for radio. In both, letters are simple combinations of letters are made to stand for common ideas. For example in the code of visual signals "V" means "I require assistance. "W" stands for "I require medical assistance," and "K" for "You should stop your ship instantly". In the same way, two-letter combinations have been developed, such as "TZ." which means "My radio is not working".

Visual signals may be sent with flags, by semaphore or by lights. When flags are used a different design is provided for each letter of the alphabet. "A" is a notched flag, colored blue and white "B" is a solid red, and "C" is made of five bars, colored blue, white, red, white blue, in that order. In addition there are ten numeral pennants, standing for the figures from 1 to 9 and 0.

In the code of radio signals the same principle has been followed, but, because radio signals can be sent much more easily than visual signals, a larger number of them have been worked out.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1933

GOVERNMENT'S NEXT MOVE

Nothing would have been lost if the Home Member had acted in a more dignified manner in his defence of the Government's untenable position throughout the whole Civil Disobedience movement. The Home Member acted more like a pettifogging lawyer, with a very weak case than a responsible minister. He complained that Gandhiji was fighting for "trivialities" and that the difference between his terms and those of the Government was "so small" that it was not worth bothering about. And yet, illogically enough, they allowed him to fast for a matter of nine days and when at last they found him adamant he was released rather unwillingly. By releasing him in the very beginning, the Government would have enhanced their prestige and even their good name.

MUST TAKE STOCK.

We are not, however, concerned with this. The question is what is going to be the Government's attitude next? Are they going to pursue their present policy indefinitely, without coming to any settlement with the Congress, or making even the slightest attempt in that direction? What happened during the last few days is bound to happen again, unless there is a complete change of policy on the part of the Government. We are not foolish enough to expect such a sudden and unnatural transformation at Simla, but in their own interest the Government would do well to take stock of the whole position before making another ill-advised and altogether wrong move.

We are not very much impressed with the speeches of Sir Harry Haig and his many henchmen who can always be expected to muster strong to the help of the Government on all such occasions. Their attitude does not solve the question with which they are faced. Now that there is no mass Civil Disobedience, the rigorous terms imposed by the Government have been fulfilled to the very letter. Even the "Times of India" admits that the Congress is "killed" and there is no longer any Civil Disobedience movement. What prevents the Government then from taking the next step?

NO CHANGE OF IDEAL

The local Anglo-Indian paper has been good enough to suggest that a meeting of the A. I. C. C. should be called, which has not been declared illegal so far by the Government, and the members should take counsel among themselves as to what they should do next. There can be no question that the first duty of the country is to revive the Congress and re-establish it in its supreme position, as the greatest political body in India. But that does not mean for a moment that there is any change of policy. There is only a change of method. And whatever may be the differences between the different leaders as to the exact methods to be used for the political emancipation of India, there are none so far as the goal is concerned.

TRIVIAL POINTS.

Now that even the Home Member has admitted in the Assembly that the Congress and its activities are no longer a danger to the Government, what prevents them from lifting their ban against the Congress organisations in the country? The Government cannot have it both ways, and they must revise their policy. At present they are busy finessing on trivial points.

The boat load of consultees who arrived in Bombay congratulated each other and the country on the fact that the White Paper constitution was safe! India is entirely indifferent as to the ultimate fate of this precious White Paper. The most important point is whether the Government are prepared to come to terms with the Congress. They cannot go on trifling with the present situation, but must come to a decision. As we said yesterday they ought not to make a fetish prestige. If the Government are unable at this moment to make a statesmanlike gesture the future will be as dark and troubled as the phase that we hope is now closing.

Safeguard All Interests

The Central Cotton Committee is about to meet in Bombay to consider, among other things, the situation created by the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton. That situation needs to be seriously considered also by the mill-owners and the general public as the cotton industry cannot prosper if the cultivators' interests are in jeopardy. Whether Japan can afford to continue the boycott for long or not, there can be no denying that it has for the time being hit the cultivator hard and may continue to do so for some time more unless his interests are duly safeguarded. That the cotton mills need to be protected against Japan and Britain goes without saying but that question should not be decided without reference to the interests of the producer of the raw material.

At present India produces about 2,000,000 more bales of cotton than can be consumed by the Indian mills. The largest part of this surplus, over fifteen lakhs of bales, is normally exported to Japan. There is little chance of Britain buying even a tithe of this quantity regularly as she wants longer staple than India can at present produce. Lancashire may continue to make vague promises of buying more Indian cotton in return for a large measure of preference over Japan. But large preference to Britain will be strongly resented by Japan, who, however, is not likely to object to India's protecting her own industry against all her foreign rivals impartially. The best way, therefore, out of the difficulty is to levy an equal or very nearly equal duty on all imported textiles. It will help the Indian mills and will prevent Japan from boycotting Indian cotton. All Indian interests will thus be protected including those of the cultivator.

This, however, is not quite enough for the cultivator. He needs to be protected against the probable, though gradual, loss of his market in Japan to the extent the Swadeshi policy succeeds in keeping out Japanese textiles. He needs to be further protected by a fair addition to the duty on imported cotton. This will be consistent with the principle of Swadeshi, will compel Indian mills to use more indigenous cotton and will stimulate the production of long staple cotton in India. The main point is that in the forthcoming tripartite negotiations the interests of the millions of cotton cultivators should in no way be ignored.

Betraying The Trust

The Indian Port Trusts are still predominantly non-Indian in their composition and consequently their policies are often opposed to the best interests of India. The Calcutta Port Trust, for instance, has decided not to give preference to Indian goods in its stores purchases, despite the strong protest of its Indian members. The non-Indian majority contend that they should be guided by purely economic considerations, and that being themselves dependent on foreign trade, they cannot afford to discriminate against imported articles. These arguments may sound plausible to some but are absolutely fallacious.

Even if we assume that bodies like the Port Trusts should be guided by purely economic considerations without any political bias, the British members are themselves biassed in favour of their country. Though they are Trustees for Indian ports, they ought to take long views in their economic policy. They should recognise as even the Government do to some extent that, by giving preference to Indian goods they promote Indian industries in the long run, and should, therefore, follow the Swadeshi policy in their purchases as far as possible. This point of view could not be unknown to the British members of the Calcutta Trust. They would readily admit that the "Buy British" campaign promoted by all bodies in Britain, political and non-political, is a sound economic proposition. Indeed they follow that very policy in India, being Britishers first and last wherever they go.

It is an amazing argument that as, the Calcutta Port Trust itself depends upon foreign trade it ought not to discriminate against foreign articles. Its logical conclusion would be that every port office should encourage foreign articles as far as possible, a policy that is justly scorned by every country. Most Governments derive a large part of their revenue from customs duties. But no free Government would for that reason venture to encourage imports from foreign country. Even the Government of India follow a discriminating protectionist policy though that means less customs revenue to them. They accept the sacrifice in the larger interests of the country. The Calcutta Port Trust cannot repudiate its responsibility to the country, on whose prosperity that of all Indian ports must depend in the long run. The plain truth is that the British Port Trustees think more of British interests than of Indian. And the Trusts cannot be got to follow a true Swadeshi policy unless they are Indianised.

Press Views

What Is It For ?

The latest reports from the Frontier indicate that the column of the Peshawar Brigade which left Ghalanai camp on Saturday for the purpose of reconnoitring the area beyond the Nahaki pass has returned after the reconnaissance with the report that there was no sign of the enemy in the area and that the villagers in the neighbourhood were engaged in their normal avocations—thanks to the bombing operations that had been carried out previously and threatened to be continued. Aeroplanes, presumably equipped with the necessary bombing material were also on the look-out for the enemy who however kept discreetly away. The ethics of the bombing apart, what the public in India would like to know is what all these operations are about. Advocates of the forward policy and militarists would no doubt feel happy over the attempts to annex the territory of the Frontier tribes with a view to consolidate British interests in the North-West. But the experience of previous endeavours in this direction have not been by any means very gratifying.—"Hindustan Times."

"Hindrances To Peace"

It is the special powers that the Executive are armed with that are standing in the way of peace. Does not each one of the special laws, the Press Act, the Emergency Powers Act, the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Terrorists Suppression Act, and a host of others, proclaim that an abnormal situation exists in the country? The first condition, precedent to peace, must be therefore the abolition of these measures. When this obstacle to peace is removed, it may not be found difficult to conclude a pact of peace with the Congress. It will observed that even those who are willing to admit that the special laws, or to adopt a different phraseology, strong government were at one time, though not now, necessary, for the maintenance of peace, are of opinion that some form of conciliation with the Congress is necessary if enduring peace in the constitutional sphere is to be established.—"Liberty."

RESERVE BANK PROBLEMS

Some Comments And Suggestions On Committee's Report

By Principal SOHRAB R. DAVAR.

I have been asked by various friends both in India and outside to issue a brief statement on the above report which I do hereby.

As I have already pointed out in my previous contributions and public lectures, the Shareholders' Bank is the only solution to the problem, as all great countries of the world have found, of keeping out political influence as well as undue state of interference in the working of a Central Reserve Bank, the Committee has rightly accepted that principle.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

Here there are four nominations to be made by the Governor-General in Council on the ground that if agricultural and other interests are not represented by the elected directors, the vagaries of the election should be capable of being adjusted by nomination. There is always considerable suspicion in he public mind when the word "Nominated" is used in connection with any public body, and therefore I should prefer to see these four or, if possible, less seats on the Central Board being reserved for certain interests and the incumbent elected by the electorate rather than nominated by the executive.

The other question which arises here is that the Governor is given the power to exercise his vote and in his absence the Deputy Governor is given the same power. On the top of this the Central Board is to be made up of elected representatives in five divisions.

This may lead to the anomaly of the Governor virtually controlling the whole organisation and direction, taking advantage as he might do of thin attendance at Board meetings because it will be difficult in practice to get all the directors to be present at every Board meeting from distant locations in India, considering that men of high status and many engagements are most likely to be elected on this Board. I should thus like to see that the Governor who is an executive officer should have no voting power on the Central as well as local Boards.

ELECTION OF THE BOARD.

The Committee desires that

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

POLITICALS IN ANDAMANS.

From the reply of the Home Member in the Assembly it is evident that, due to hunger strike in the Andamans, the Government have introduced some urgent reforms, though they are not enough.

While in the "B" class the prisoners will be given more newspapers and more frequent interviews, in the "C" class they are to be allowed to keep lights in their cells, to be supplied with newspapers and permitted more interviews.

These are trivial concessions to educated men, as most of the conspiracy trial prisoners are, and they might as well have been given in the very beginning, if not from a humanitarian point of view, at least, in the interest of discipline and the well-being of the men.

The Home Member is as usual obtuse and instead of admitting that if the three prisoners had not sacrificed their lives the others would never have got this treatment, he says that because they presented an ultimatum the Government refused to grant their demands, however just they might have been.

GOUR RAMPANT.

It is gratifying to note that even Sir Hari Singh Gour believes that the White Paper constitution cannot be worked unless some of the safeguards are removed; he believes that that is the opinion of "Conservative India."

But let us hope he will remember these words when the White Paper constitution actually comes into existence, and that he will not try to work a constitution which is unworkable.

In regard to the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms the same kind of attitude was shown by the Liberals and Moderates in the beginning, but they were the first to take advantage of the Reforms and usurp all the highly paid and responsible offices in the country.

PETTY METHODS.

The Minister for Local Self-Government in Bengal has mobilised the Publicity Officer in so good a cause as the suppression of some of the powers now enjoyed by the Calcutta Municipality. He gives a list of three persons who were convicted of offences, as long ago as 1902, 1911 and 1916.

Are these men to be damned for ever, or are they to starve and become criminals again. The question is whether they are conspiring now. If not, they should be left alone and their names ought not to be dragged into limelight, even for so nasty a purpose as the Municipal Amending Bill.

Another indictment against the Calcutta Municipality is that it closed its offices on the days Gandhiji, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel and other leaders were arrested by the Government for Civil Disobedience!

Is it a crime to close Corporation offices, when national leaders of great eminence are arrested and jailed for political offences?

Does the Government of Bengal expect to gain respect by these petty methods?

MORE FETTERS.

Yet more fetters are being forged for the Indian Press. It is again reported that the Government of India will shortly introduce a Bill giving further protection to the Indian States against Press criticism in British India.

A clause to this effect was at first intended to be introduced in the Ordinance Bill last Autumn, but it was finally decided to deal with the question separately. And an attempt will now be made to extend to the States "the protection" at present given to the Governments of British India.

The present legislature will in all probability pass the contemplated measure, and the States and the British Indian Governments will vie with one another in gagging the Press.

If in consequence the Press fails to reflect the true feeling in the country and if public discontent is driven more and more underground, the authorities will have themselves to thank for these unwelcome results.

INDIANS' CONCERN.

Mr. M. C. Ghagla understands that the Indian team to play the ensuing Test match with England is to be selected by a Committee of three to be nominated by the Central Cricket Board, two of the three being Europeans.

If the report is accurate, it creates an intolerable situation not at all conducive to the success and popularity of the matches.

As Mr. Chagla points out, the implication of the proposed procedure is that not only is India unable to govern herself without the aid of England, but even in such a trivial matter as the selection of an Indian cricket team India cannot do "without the benevolent intervention of the Anglo-Saxon".

This is certainly an affront to Indian capacity and should be severely condemned by public opinion.

An Indian team ought to be selected only by an Indian Committee, and non-Indians can have no "locus standi" in it.

NARMAD CENTENARY.

Yesterday Bombay and Gujerat celebrated the centenary of the birth of its great poet, reformer and scholar, who has enriched Gujarati literature to a very rare extent.

There is a wide-spread desire that a memorial should be raised to the poet in some form or other and funds are being raised for the purpose. It is a matter of great regret that nothing has been done as yet to keep his memory green in the land of his birth.

The Committee are modest in their demands, and every lover of Gujarati literature should be able to contribute his mite to a cause which richly deserves their support.

Readers' Views

MEDICAL AUTOCRAT

From "Pro Bono Publico"

Certainly it is true that Dr. Khanolker, the acting Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital has proved a good teacher in the past, but that he, as an acting Dean during the absence of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, has proved a failure in the administration, is clear from the reports that have appeared in your paper from time to time.

There are several reasons for it. Firstly he is very autocratic. This is more so as he finds his place secured in the institution and about which he himself has given vent many times. It is rather regrettable but any way it is so. Secondly, whatever he does particularly when he is going to take a drastic action he always consults his immediate subordinates or even perhaps his other well-wishing colleagues, and it is here where he is mistaken.

These are the very people who, instead of contradicting him for any rash and undesirable action, always act as "his master's voice" and get away by saying 'Yes Sir, quite right Sir' three times in one sentence. Unfortunately it these satillites of the acting Dean who are responsible for the unrest in the institution. The less is spoken about them the better.

To quote one or two things about these will not be out of place just to show as to where they stand. One of these—a Mohammadan student hailing from Gwalior of a very noble doctor's family—has had all the privileges of enjoying luxuriant life of the city with all its side pleasures, has not yet been able to pass even the very first university examination in medicine. He joined the college in the year 1926 and is still going strong in the Inter M.B.B.S. class. It is not because he has been failing in the examinations but due to certain other reasons which the college and the hospital people very well know.

The authorities seem to have gone so far as to inform the parents of a poor innocent student about his alleged association and activities, in the present case, on the mere information of certain informers and punishing him. But have they taken the same steps against the said chronic student about whose side-activities every one knows in that area. On the contrary, he is often seen closeted with the responsible people as if a co-opted member of the executive.

Vile-Parle Bridge Dispute Scandal

From "Arkedes"

Is Public convenience nothing? The B B & C I Rly. Co. Officers seem to think that the Co. exists for its own lucrative business only. Not only has the public demand of the Vile-Parle citidens remained unheeded but once again it has awakened to protect its own interest by allowing only the "bona-fide" passengers to cross the bridge.

The other day, a lady with a Gandhi-bag full of vegetables was challenged by the mighty sentinels at the gate. Though she never dreamt to commit fraud was forced to pay the penalty. The poor lady's purse was almost emptied. It is a common thing for us at about 5 p.m. to see a lady, out for marketing, passing words with the student of the Rly. Traffic Manual. Poor T. C.? I pity your lot. The harassment on the gate will boil anybody's blood.

Now Sir The Vile-Parle Station is situated almost in the central part of the town. There are two level crossings. Each one is at the limit of the town. There is a regular traffic between the two sides.

In the circumstances sir, to what great inconvenience the public is put to you can well imagine.

I think the public has every right to demand the shifting of the level crossing or the erection of a new bridge. Should the officers not look to the convenience of the Suburban public which is a great source of income for most of them are daily passengers. The Co. can afford a Bombay Central Station etc. but not a small bridge costing a few thousands, for the Convenience of the 15000—residents of the Town.

MATRICULATION CURRICULUM.

From B. J. Akkad

The question of the curriculum for the Matriculation Examination appears to baffle solution. It is more than two years that the question is being discussed by the University authorities. The report goes that the recommendations of the Academic council which claim to have a preponderating voice in academic questions have not been accepted by the Syndicate. The whole question has therefore been referred to a sub-committee.

In view of the fact that the Sub-Committee is likely to meet very shortly. I venture to make an humble suggestion My suggestion is based on the presumption that the present practice of grouping the vernacular with the classical languages is likely to be abolished, and that the study of a classical language and a vernacular will be compulsory. If so, this will add to the already heavy burden of the Examination inasmuch as the number of papers will be raised from nine to ten. I therefore submit that we should revert to the old practice of having comparatively unimportant subjects grouped as 'Certificate subjects' for which the Head Master's certificate should be accepted by the University.

I cannot deny that there is some truth in the argument that the certificate subjects are likely to be neglected. Complaints of a more serious character seem to have been made by responsible members. It pained me very much to hear the extent to which a certain school had gone in deceiving the University authorities. My reply is that the Syndicate should not find it difficult to deal with schools that stoop so low. Once a disciplinary action is taken, it would have a very healthy effect on all concerned.

I would suggest that at least two of the following four subjects should be classed as 'Ctrtificate subjects' for which the Head Master's certificate should be deemed as adequate:—(1) Science (2) Geography (3) Geometry and (4) Vernaculars. If my suggestion is accepted, the number of papers for the final Examination will be reduced to eight which will be a considerable relief to the students. The need for the reducing the burden is the greater because of the most inconvenient time for the Examination. The month of April is the most unsuited because of unbearable heat in many parts of the Presidency.

It is necessary to point out here that the scheme of two examinations one at the end of Std. VI and the other at the end of Std. VII is most unworkable because of practival and administrative difficulties in the arrangement of time-tables, etc.

Travancore Temple Entry

From N. S. Krishna

In your issue of the 20th instant I read with delight the suggestion of one of your readers to lead a depulation of Travancore caste Hindu residents to H H. the Maharaja of Travancore to throw open all the temples in their State to the Harijans.

May I take this opportunity to express the fact that almost every caste Hindu Keralite resident in Bombay feels very strongly in favour of thes Harijans. They are glad to note this move and assure His Highness that a bold step in this direction showing his warm heart for the lot of his Harijan subjects will impress them more than anything else.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The following were invited to dine at Government House Ganeshkhind: Mr and Mrs. J P Brander Major-General Sir Bernard and Lady James Sir Shahnawaz Bhutto Mr and Mrs B N De Sardar G N Mujumdar Mr S H Covernton, Mr and Mrs. C B B Clee Mr and Mrs R H Beckett, Lt.-Colonel J S Graham, Mir Bundeali Khan Talpur, Lt.-Colonel C A Wood Lt.-Colonel and Mrs H Blackwell Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. G E W Franklyn Lt.-Colonel and Mrs R C Eberhardie, Lt.-Colonel T S Jobson, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs P B D H Foot, Sardar and Mrs. Nosherwan Dastur the Revd and Mrs W Ashley Brown Mr. G B Soparkar Major H T Henderson Major A E Robinson Major C H Brittan, Mr and Mrs L G Crawford Dr. and Mrs. Dexter Davison, Mr C C Gulliland Lt.-Colonel and Mrs E A Maude and Dr. Ara Rankine.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND RAILWAY AGENT SUED

Dombivli Bond Tester Alleges, His Discharge Notice Illegal And Unwarranted And Claims Year's Salary

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Aug. 23.

The Secretary of State for India the Agent to the G.I.P. Railway and Chief Mecanical Engineer to the railway company (at Parel) have been sued by Mr. Bhalchandra Ramakant Joshi (30), a bond tester of Dombivli, before Mr. M. S. Patil, First Class Sub-Judge of Kalyan, claiming Rs. 2,800 as damages in lieu of one year's salary and interest; and challenging that the order of discharge is not only illegal, unwarranted and unjustified but "ultra vires" of the officer (Divisional Transportation Superintendent) who dispensed his services from March 7, 1932.

The plaintiff alleges that in September 1922 he was taken up as an apprentice in the railway workshop at Matunga, and after four years' probationary period, he was confirmed as a "B" grade workman at Matunga on Rs. 95 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 185. In 1922 he had executed a usual service bond in favour of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway. In 1925 when the railway became a state concern he had again to execute a service agreement in favour of the Chief Mechanical Engineer for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. His services were throughout appreciated and accordingly he was specially recommended by the Chief Mechanical Engineer to the Chief Transportation Superintendent, who took him over as a rail bond tester at Lonavla in October 1929 on a higher pay of Rs. 160 rising to Rs. 250. He got annual promotions and in October 1931 he was drawing Rs. 180 per mensem.

CHANGED ATTITUDE

In December of that year he went on 25 days' leave. Prior to that, the foreman and the Assistant Transportation Superintendent had expressed their satisfaction with his work, but on resuming duty he found that the attitude of the latter had entirely changed. The latter is further alleged to have tried to provoke the plaintiff into an act of disobedience but without success. Finding no reasonable ground to base any adverse report, as his services were throughout faultless, having not evoked warnings, fines, reduction, stoppage of increment, or bad remarks in his history sheet, the Assistant Transportation Superintendent is alleged to have induced the Bombay Divisional Transportation Superintendent to issue an illegal notice of discharge bearing no date and received by the plaintiff on February 10,1932 wherein no reasons were assigned for discharge.

NOTICE "ILLEGAL"?

According to the plaintiff, the notice of discharge is not only unauthorised, inequitable, but it is also illegal and unwarranted, the procedure prescribed by law in case of discharge having been dispensed with. The plaintiff's career has thus been brought to an abrupt end without any just or reasonable cause.

The plaintiff appealed to the higher authorities, namely the Chief Transportation Superintendent, the Agent and the Railway Board, but no relief has been granted to the plaintiff. Failing to get justice at the hands of the railway administration, the plaintiff gave a notice to the defendant as required by law before bringing this action.

The plaintiff, therefore, prays for a declaration that the order of his discharge is not only illegal unwarranted and unjustified, but "ultra vires" of the officer who made the order. The order being inoperative uncalled-for and null and void, it be further declared that the plaintiff was entitled to be reinstated from the date of discharge. The plaintiff further prayed that in injunction be issued to restrain the railway company from appointing another person in his place, and that the plaintiff be awarded his claim of Rs. 2,800 for one year's salary in the first instance.

"FALSE AND VEXATIOUS"

Messrs. Little and Co. Government solicitors, on behalf of the defendant company have filed a written statement in the course of which the defendant denies that the services of the plaintiff were satisfactory as adverse reports had beeen made by his superiors. Alleging that the plaintiff was negligent and untrustworthy. The defendant justifies the termintion of plaintiff's services on grounds of negligence and untrustworthyness. The defendant submits that after due consideration, the officials had refused to withdraw the notice of discharge and to reinstate the plaintiff's services. The defendant says that under the agreement the services were terminable by giving one month's notice or paying one month's salary. The notice, which was dated, 5th February 1933, was, therefore, legal. It could not be served on the 8th of February on account of the plaintiff's absence at his headquarters at Kalyan Station.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff is entitled to any declaration and/or injunction as prayed for. The defendant further denies that the plaintiff is entitled to any damages at all or that any damage has been caused to him. "The plaintiff's suit is false and vexatious and therefore, should be dismissed with costs," adds the defendant.

The Sub-Judge has fixed September 15 for settlement of issues.

FOUR KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

INDORE, August 24.

Four persons were killed and two seriously injured last night as a result of a house-collapse, which occurred in Malharganj, a thickly populated business locality of the City, due to the heavy downpour of rain and gale lasting about 90 minutes.—A.P.

Ahmedabad, August 24.—Sheth Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, has sent a wire to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, Simla, requesting immediate publication of the Tariff Board Report.—A.P.

PRINTING MACHINES FOR SALE.

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SAD PLIGHT OF TENANTS

Public Meeting Condemns Present Scale Of High Rents In Bombay

APPEAL FOR UNITY

Accommodation In City Tenements Worse Than That In Nasik Jail, Says Mr. Hafiz Ali.

A representative gathering responded to the call of the Bombay Tenants' League on Thursday, at Neighbourhood House, when the trend of speeches delivered depicted the utterly intolerable state of affairs in connection with the present scale of high rents in the city of Bombay.

Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan proposed Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim to the chair.

PLEA FOR JOINT EFFORTS.

The President, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, in the course of his address, dwelt on the necessity of joint efforts in order to attain the one and only ideal of the suffering tenants of the City of Bombay in these times of general depression. He stressed the point that when salaries in general were indiscriminately subjected to a drastic cut, why tenants should not demand a general reduction of rents in order that they may be able to provide the barest necessities of life for the people dependent on them. The present economic crisis demanded the immediate reduction of the high rents if the poor tenants of Bombay were to be allowed to exist, he told his audience.

The speaker also pointed out that there was a misunderstanding that the Bombay Tenants' League was a Muslim organisation. He said that the League would fight for the rights of every tenant, be he of whatever caste, creed, race and social position. The issue before them was so vital that it could not be narrowed down and confined to any one community.

WORSE THAN JAILS.

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan the next speaker, said that the tenaments of Bombay dwellings were so narrow, uncomfortable and insanitary that it was impossible for decent people to live decently and maintain good health. As if this was yet not enough, they had to face the rebukes and taun's of the rent collectors when they were not able to pay their rents punctually, due either to depression in business or retrenchment from service. "Truth to tell, the accommodation in Nasik Jail is by far the better than the accommodation in the tenaments of Bombay houses," he declared concluding his speech.

MISERABLE PLIGHT.

Mr. Charles Mascaranhas addressing the meeting recounted the miserable plight of the Bombay tenants and the insanitary condition of most of the buildings in the heart of the City, where 15 to 20 persons could be seen sleeping, huddled up in one room. Poor labourers and working men, who could not afford to pay even the smallest sum as rent are seen by the hundreds, lying on the footpaths by the roadside at night as well as during the day. Nearly 80 per cent. of the population of Bombay, said Mr. Mascaranhas, feels the pinch of exorbitant rents. Their condition could not be improved until they united and it was, therefore, the duty of every tenant to support the Bombay Tenants' League.

"REFUSE TO PAY RENTS."

The speech of Miss Maniben Kara was full of emotional appeal to the tenants to present a united front in a matter of such vital importance to their own interests, and "unite and refuse to pay rents until rents are uniformly reduced" was the theme of her impassioned speech. The Bombay landlords dare not turn out every tenant, if the whole population of tenants refuse to pay rents, she declared. All communities had now come to realise, said Miss Kara, that they were not members of different communities, but that they belonged to one great brotherhood known as Workers. Food, clothing and housing are the urgent and emergent needs of every human being, but when a great part of one's earnings was swallowed up by the landlords in the shape of rents, the barest necessities of life could not be provided for.

Mr. Jilani reminded the audience of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali, who was a great fighter for the cause of the poor tenants of Bombay, and deplored that after his death the cause of the tenants had not been taken up vigorously until recently.

LONDON, NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
London, August 24.

Previous closing	4.54-1/2
To-day's opening	4.56-1/2
To-day's closing	4.56

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
New York, August 24.

Previous closing	4.53-3/4
To-day's closing	4.55

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, August 24.

Previous closing	9.35
To-day's opening	9.31
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	9.40
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April-May	Rs. 205

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.
Liverpool, August 24.

Previous closing	5.50
To-day's opening	5.41
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	5.38
Difference	—.12

FRANC RATE.
Paris, August 24.

Previous closing	84.12
To-day's opening	84.09
To-day's closing	83.98

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 24.

In the London Silver Market, American operators were sellers and buyers were China.

Spot Silver	17/14/0
Difference	—0/0/1

Prices in the Local Market were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Forward Silver	18	0	0
Difference	—0	0	1
Ready Silver	55	0	0
Bhadarwa	55	8	0
Asso	55	15	0
Gold Ready	31	0	6
Bhadarwa	31	3	0
Asso	31	3	6

PUBLICIST FOR OVER 30 YEARS

Tributes To Rao Bahadur Natesan On His 61st Birthday

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

The Shashtyabdapoorthy (61st birthday) of Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan Member of the Council of State was celebrated to-day on a grand scale, the programme for the occasion including the presentation of a public address to Mr. Natesan on behalf of the people of Madras at the Ranade Hall at which the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri presided.

The address recounted Mr. Natesan's work both as a journalist and publicist extending over 30 years.

A garden party was given in the evening by Mr. Natesan's sons at "Mangala Vilas", their residence, which was attended by the elite of the city, guests numbering over a thousand. An attractive volume containing tributes to Mr. Natesan's services by distinguished publicists all over the country has been published as a souvenir of the occasion.—A. P.

ROUND-UP OF BAD CHARACTERS

Bombs & Pistols Recovered From Hoshiarpur Houses

LAHORE, August 24.

A Hoshiarpur message says that Police effected arrests of several persone suspected to be bad characters in the district, and as a result of searches made of their residences considerable property believed to be stolen besides three bombs (one of a military type), two pistols and one Chavvi blade were recovered.

One of the arrested persons who was absconding for the past two years is alleged to have given details to the police regarding 60 or 65 burglaries and four dacoities, committed my him and his associates in the course of the last two and a half years in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Kapurthala State.—A.P.

OLD KASHGAR CAPTURED

Disunion Between Tribes Leads To Fall Of City

TIMUR KILLED

Tungan Leader Becomes Sole Possessor Of Both Old And New Cities.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Government has issued the following communique:—

Iatest reports from Kashgar show that Usman Ali, Kirgiz leader with large numbers of the Kirgiz returned to Kashgar at the invitation of Timur, Commander, with the object of attacking Ma Chan Tsang, Tungan leader at the new city of Kashgar and disarming the Tungans.

The Kirgiz declined to undertake the task without assistance, while Timur was unwilling to participate with his troops with the result that the relations between the Turkis and the Kirgiz became very strained.

Usman Ali with his Kirgiz left Kashgar on August 8. Timur then collected all the available troops and pursued the Kirgiz in the hope of disarming them before they reached the hills.

Ma Chan Tsang taking advantage of Timur's absence captured the old city of Kashgar next morning and when Timur returned to Kashgar he was met by the Tungan troops, and was captured and killed. His head is now exhibited in the Kashgar bazar.

Both the old and the new cities of Kashgar are now held by the Tungans and Ma Chan Tsang is for the moment in control.

There have been renewed trouble in Yarkand but details have not yet been received.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page 6)

the majority of the Board of Directors should derive their mandate from the shareholders, that is no doubt a very laudable objective but the difficulty in my mind is as to how that very desirable objective could be achieved.

I should suggest that a share holder holding even one share should be given a vote and that the maximum voting power in case of each shareholder be reduced from ten to five.

In connection with the appointment of the Governor and the Deputy Governors by the Governor-General on his own responsibility or the alternative plan approved by the majority of the Committee to the effect that the existing provision of the Imperial Bank constitution should be followed, viz., that the Governor and Deputy Governors should be appointed by the Governor after consideration of the recommendations of the Board, both seem to be open to considerable objection, specially when India is getting a new constitution where it is claimed that the peoples' powers are to be considerably enlarged in matters like this.

EXCHANGE POSITION.

On the question of the rupee sterling ratio, if an attempt is being made to maintain the present ratio of 1s.6d. at which the rupee is linked to the pound, there will be, of course, the majority of public opinion in India against such a proposition. I personally hold that 1sh.6d. ratio is unnatural, i.e., not suitable to the requirements of this country and that the correct and the most natural standard should be at the rate of 1sh.6d. a rupee.

The next and the last point I should deal with is that of agencies of the Central Reserve Bank. I am sorry to notice the recommendation that the Imperial Bank should be given a sort or virtual monopoly of acting as an agent of the Central Reserve Bank, to the exclusion of other Indian joint stock banks which will be "scheduled" under the Act and will be very substantial banks for that reason. However, there is a reservation to the effect that the Central Reserve Bank is not bound to appoint Imperial Bank as its agent in places where it has not at present branches. I submit that locations should be given to Indian joint stock banks to act as the agents of the Central Reserve Bank if they are anxious to do so.

Straight Questions To The Acting Dean

From B. F. Bharucha.

I have seen all that has appeared in the "Chronicle" under the characteristic headline:—"K. E. M. Hospital Mystery" from 12th July till to-day; and I am amazed at the studied silence adopted by the Acting Dean. Perhaps, he hates publicity, and would answer such questions, as are put to him pertinently. Will the Ag. Dean be pleased to enlighten us on the following points?

(1) Is it true, that Mr. Raina was assaulted by Mr Baxi?

(2) Did not the assault cause injury to the forehead and eyebrow of Mr. Raina?

(3) Was he not bandaged and detained in the Hospital?

(4) Why was not his relative Mr. Dhar allowed to see him in the hospital?

(5) Why was not the Sergeant left free to make his own investigations?

(6) Why was a veil drawn over this serious assault?

(7) How has the Ag. Dean dealt with the assailant?

(8) Though not recovered, why was Mr. Raina discharged from the hospital the very day after the K. E. M. Hospital Mystery appeared in the "Chronicle?"

(9) Is Mr. Raina's letter to the editor of the "Chronicle" his own composition? The editor has expressed his doubts. Why is Mr Raina reticent about it?

WHAT IS THIS VICTIMISATION?

(10) Will the Ag. Dean be pleased to state, as to what is this complaint of victimisation?

(11) Has he discovered any copy of the communications appearing in the "Chronicle", from the books, pockets, drawers or any other belongings of the alleged victim?

(12) Or has the victim been seen in the office of the "Chronicle," before he was victimised?

(13) Would it not be termed "Ordinance Raj," if a student is condemned, without being given the chance of proving his innocence?

(14) Can the Ag Dean rusticate a fifth year student, or shut him out from entering the precints of the college, without proving his guilt?

(15) In case, there is a claim preferred against the College for such arbitrary action, who has to foot the Bill?

The matter is very urgent. The Mayor should ask the Ag. Dean to suspend rustication, till investigations are made. The Dean should relent, and give a fair trial to the victimised student. And Mr. Kirpalani, the Commissioner, should expedite the matter; and not let the student feel that he has been unjustly treated.

Will they all rise to the occasion, and show to the people of Bombay, that where justice is concerned, the student and his superior will be weighed in one and the same scale?

GOOD BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

First Class Stocks In Tea In Demand At Higher Prices

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Jute shares ruled steady and good business resulted. In Coals limited business was put through. Teas were very active, especially first class stocks were in demand at higher prices. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent paper 84/12; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 98; 6 per cent loan 1940-43 107; 4 per cent New Punjab Bonds 1948 98/2;.

Banks:—Central Bank 23 ex div Imperial Bank conty. 292.

Railways:—Futwah Islampur 71/8 ex div. odd lot; Kalighat Falta 72/8 ex div.; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Guaranteed) 84/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 13/2; Bengal Nagpore ordy. 38/4 ex div; Burrakur 11/6; Kalapahari 10; New Beerbhoom 8/14; Pench Valley 33/8 small lot; Rewa Coalfields 10/4.

Jutes:—Auckland 174; Bally 142; Barnagore 134 small lot; Birla ordy. 8/10; Cheviot 216/8; Cheviot pref. 123; Delta 345; Gourepore pref. 113; Howrah 43/10; Kamarhatty 451; Kankanarrah 429/8; Megna 21/4; National 21/2 small lot; North Brook 48; Reliance 71; Reliance pref. 134 small lot; Union 377 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 14/6; Bengal Telephone ordy. 15/6; Bengal Telephone pref. 14/4 small odd lot; Bareilly electric 10/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 42 4 small lot; Associated Hotels of India pref. 82; Indian Wood Products 30/4; Bengal Paper ordy. 73/8 small lot; Central Hydraulic pressing 137 cum div.; Port Shipping 12/4 small lot.

SUGARS:—Balrampur 11/8 small lot; Carew and Co. 14/14; Cawnpore 35/6 small lot; Champaran 27/4; New Savan 14/2; small lot ex div. Rvam 41/12; Samastipore 15 cum div.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth 24/4; East India 14/8 Eastern Cachar 11/13; Gairkhata 251/8; Gielle pref. 100; Gohpur 6/4; Hasimara 38/14; Hatikhira 21/6; Jutilbari 16; Naga Hills 17/12; New Dooars ordy. 904/8 small lot; New Cinnatolliab ordy. 506; North Western Cachar 281/8 small lot; Saragon 11/4; Tezpore 8/12.—A. P.

"UNNECESSARY CUT IN WAGES"

10,000 Mill Workers Likely To Down Tools

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 24.

A strike of nearly 10,000 mill workers is threatened in the Empress Mills, Nagpur, from September 1, unless in the meanwhile there is an agreement between the authorities and the Textile Union.

The Council of representatives of the Union which met last night has passed a resolution expressing the view that the proposed wage-cut is unnecessary since the financial position of the mills is sound, and advising all workers to go on strike unless the authorities came to terms.

The decision of the Union will be placed before the workers tomorrow for consideration.

SIR H. C. GOWAN LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Sir Hyde Clarendon Gowan left Victoria Station to-day for India to take up the Governorship of the Central Provinces.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG FIRE CASE.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.

Trial of accused in the Reichstag fire case has been fixed by the Leipzig Supreme Court for September 21.—Reuter.

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INDIAN DELEGATES RETURN TO INDIA

Optimistic About W. F. Proposals

GENUINE ANXIETY TO HELP INDIAN STATES

SIR C. P. R. IYER

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, who returned to India to-day by s.s. "Conte Verde," interviewed by the Associated Press, stated that it was premature to pronounce any final opinion on the labours of the Joint Committee, because the discussions amongst the members "inter se" would only commence about the end of October, after all the evidence was concluded, and the consultations with the Indian delegates were finished.

He added that there were many even outside the group represented by Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd who were apprehensive of a large measure of devolution of responsibility to Indians, but he felt sure that Sir Samuel Hoare and those who felt with him would be able to carry through the Joint Committee and later on through Parliament, the main provisions of the White Paper, including Federation, Central Responsibility, subject to the qualifications indicated in the White Paper and the advance in the ministerial responsibilities in the provinces.

He deplored the communal emphasis that was laid during the last few sittings of the Committee by various witnesses, and asserted that only if there had been more union amongst the communities and interests, was a substantial advance on the White Paper possible. He could not say more as the discussions in the Joint Committee as apart from the evidence, were strictly confidential.

He stated that at one time there was feeling that there were too many set speeches, but after Sir Samuel Hoare went into the witness box, and with perfect candour and clarity of thought and expression, not only expounded his views but answered questions from all sides.

"Indian delegates realised not only his complete sincerity and good faith, but also his limitations and difficulties", added Sir C P Ramaswami Iyer, and said that he greatly appreciated his painstaking thoroughness, and his desire within boundaries set before him to do the best he could for India. He also paid a tribute to the skilful handling of the Committee by Lord Linlithgow.

QUESTION OF STATES.

Questioned about the States, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said that not many questions relating to the States came up in the evidence, but durng the examination of the Dewan of Cochin he had sought to elucidate the position of Travancore as a maritime State, with special problems of its own. The statement unanimously made by the States' representatives regarding the finances of the future federation had helped to clear the position and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer was satisfied that the authorities in England as well as in India and the Joint Committee were genuinely anxious to help the Indian States to come in as effective and useful partners in the federal scheme to the mutual advantage of themselves and British India. Nothing has emerged more clearly from the recent discussions than that the future of India lies only in co-operation between Indian and British India.

W E CONFERENCE.

Asked about the World Economic Conference, of which he was one of the four delegates from India, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said that he deplored its failure to achieve even a part of its original aims, but stated that the discussions revealed that there was a greater community of interests and policy between England, the Dominions and India than was thought to be likely. The delegates from India had dispelled the misconceptions that were generally entertained by European countries about the genesis and the developments of our tariff policy and had presented India's case in a statement which had been published in the journal of the Conference. They took an important part in the discussion on the co-ordination of production of commodities like sugar and tin and especially in the matter of the future of silver.

DIVERGENCE OF POLICY.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, along with Sir George Rainy and Sir P. Ginwalla, served on the Economic side while Sir George Schuster and Sir Henry Strakosch and Sir Cowasji Jehangir served on the monetary side of the conference, while Sir Henry Strakosch was generally recognised as a most competent authority by all delegates.

He felt, however, that many and serious divergencies of policy had manifested themselves and expressed the view that much patient labour and the cultivation of a greater spirit of give and take were necessary before such a conference could be reassembled with a chance of real success.—A. P.

VIEWS OF DEWAN OF BARODA

Sir V.T Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, declared that he was glad that Mahatma Gandhi had been released unconditionally, and hoped that he would now devote himself to constructive work.

Alluding to the work in London, he said he thought that so far as the States were concerned, they generally felt that their special points of view were being considered carefully, and the relations between them and British India were being adjusted in a manner equitable to both sides.

He was confident that as soon as the new Reform Bill was passed, a large number of States would come forward to join the Federation, and hoped that it would be possible to set it up at the earliest possible date after the legislation was passed.

"EXCELLENT COMBINATION!"

"The present Secretary of State and Lord Willingdon make an excellent pro-Indian combination, and I should be content to leave our case in their sympathetic and skilful hands" opined Nawab Liaqat Hyat Khan, Prime Minister of Patiala who also arrived by s.s. "Conte Verde."

He said that it was a pleasure to work with such a distinguished body of eminent men in London. Inspite of the Die-Hard opposition and the undoubted unwisdom of introducing communal evidence before the Joint Committee, his faith in British sense of justice remained unimpaired.

In conclusion he thought that as long as India's defence organisation was not subjected to quixotic political experiments the White Paper scheme should work successfully, and if rabid communalism did not block the way it would lead them to full Dominion Status.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan, in an interview with a "Chronicle" represenative expressed satisfaction with the work accomplished by the Indian delegation at the "Joint" Committee.

As regards the Hindu-Muslim question he said that while he was not averse to any negotiations and discussions that might result in a national pact between Hindus and Muslims, he was convinced that it was most imprudent for them now to try to modify or replace the communal award. "The more the communal proportions in various provinces were discussed, the greater the heat that was generated by them and the lesser the chance of communal unity" he concluded.

OTHER ARRIVALS

Satisfaction at the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi was expressed by several delegates of the Joint Parliamentary Committee who arrived in Bombay from London by the Italian liner s.s. "Conte Verde" on Thursday morning.

Among the arrivals by the steamer were:—

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas; Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan; Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer; Nawab Liaqat Hyat Khan; Sir Mirza Ismail; Sir V. T. Krishnamachari; Mr. A. H. Gaznavi and Bhai Parmanand.

SOLID TEAM WORK

Mr. Gaznavi On Terms Of Award

In an interview with a "Chronicle" representative Mr. A.H. Gaznavi declared that he had returned to India with a message of reassurance for his country and particularly for his co-religionists.

Continuing Mr. Ghaznavi said: "I land in India with a message of reassurance for my fellow countrymen, and particularly for my Muslim co-religionists.

'I venture to think that as the result of our work with the Committee during the months of May, June and July, even those who looked askance at the novel procedure adopted in connection with the consideration of proposals for constitutional reform in India in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, before the introduction of a Bill on the subject in Parliament, and in associating a representative Indian delegation with the Committee at this stage will realise that the subject has thus received an amount of minute and detailed consideration from every point of view, which it would not have been possible to devote to it by the adoption of any other form of procedure. No doubt, the discussions have revealed many conflicting points of view, but they have also served to clear up many matters which would otherwise have been left in doubt and obscurity.

"It will be recalled that the work of the R.T.C. was, at one stage, brought to a complete standstill owing to the failure of Indians to arrive at an agreed settlement on the communal question. And in order to remove this obstacle from the path of further constitutional progress in India, His Majesty's Government reluctantly undertook to give an Award on the communal question which is commonly known as the Communal Award.

MODIFICATION OF AWARD.

"The Award was subsequently modified as between the Caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes by what is known as the Poona Pact. No doubt the terms of the Award left almost every interest dissatisfied, as it was impossible to reconcile all the various conflicting claims with which the Award had to deal. But, the Award possessed the great merit of setting at rest an extremely troublesome and complicated controversy, and the Muslims accepted it in that spirit.

"It is much to be regretted that determined efforts were made by certain sections of our countrymen to have the whole of this controversy reopened before the Joint Select Committee. The Muslim delegation however, made it perfectly clear that although they were not satisfied with the terms of the Award, their association with the further stages of constitutional discussions in the 3rd R.T.C. and with the J.S.C. was based entirely upon the assumption that the Award was final and could not be subjected to review or reconsideration so far as matters comprised within its terms were concerned.

SOLID TEAM WORK.

Fortunately, as before, the Muslim delegation worked as a solid team, under the inspiring leadership of His Highness, the Aga Khan, whose work since the beginning of the R.T.C. has put him definitely into the rank of great Indian statesmen. I think the Muslims will owe a great deal to their representatives at the J. S.C., but unless I am mistaken, they will not be slow in recognising this. I would like to mention here the excellent work put in by our young honorary secretary, Mr. Sayed Amjad Ali. He has worked extremely hard, and has earned for himself the praise and gratitude of every Muslim delegate."

ARRIVALS BY 'CORFU'

The mail boat s.s. "Corfu" which arrived in Bombay on Thursday afternoon brought to India a further batch of witnesses and delegates to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. They were: Sir George Schuster, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Mr. C. S Ranga Iyer, Dr. Mrs. Muthuluxmi Reddi and Mr. M.K. Acharya.

SIR PHIROZE ON TASK AHEAD

Says Delegates Must Return To London In October

Sir Phiroze Sethna in the course of a statement he gave to the "Chronicle" stated:

"As the work of the Joint Select Parliamentary Committee is not yet over and is to be resumed from 3rd October I cannot give my opinion at present as to what to expect as a result of the Committee's deliberations so far."

Sir Phiroze said: "When we reached London there was some apprehension as to the status of the Indian Delegates. This was soon set right. We could examine witnesses just as much as any member of the Committee and even so in the case of witnesses who might have to be examined 'in camera.' In accordance with the procedure prevailing with Parliamentary Committees the delegates cannot sit with the members when they meet to reach final decisions or to draft their report. If as a result of the discussions we will have hereafter with the Committee, we feel that they will arrive at decisions unacceptable to us it will be open to the delegates to submit a memorandum or memoranda embodying our views which may be appended to the Committee's report.

"SPLENDID IDEA."

"It was a splendid idea on the part of the Secretary of State to offer to go into the witness-box to explain the Government position in regard to the various proposals in the White Paper. So far he has been under a searching cross-examination for full forty hours particularly by critics on the Committee opposed to the White Paper and his examination is not yet completed. He had sitting on his right and on his left Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Findlater Stewart (Permanent Under-Secretary of State). The help of the one or the other was sought only on rare occasions. Sir Samuel proved a host in himself. He bore the brunt displaying a very close acquaintance and a wasterly grasp of the many and varied problems he dealt with in his replies. I am sure he full-well realises that the Indian delegates are anxious to have the White Paper much improved but I believe his main endeavour to-day is to see that it is not whittled down by the Committee in the slighest degree.

"We were hoping the work of the Committee side by side with the delegates would be over by the end of July.

DIE-HARD OPPOSITION.

"The Churchill, Lloyd, Page-Croft group are out to put a spoke in our wheel at any cost and although the memorable meeting of the Conservative Party of June 28th gave them a crushing blow yet it cannot be ignored that supported by a section of the Press they have a following in the country and they claim that if the members of the Party were permitted to vote as they liked the Bill embodying the White Paper scheme would assuredly be thrown out.

"What is of greater importance at the moment to consider is, whether the delegates from British India and from the Indian States should be in their seats when work is resumed on 3rd October or they could conveniently stay away. Personally I am of opinion that we should muster as strong as we can. The presence of all or as many delegates as possible is essential not only when representatives of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other important commercial bodies come up for giving evidence, but also to support the Secretary of State at the time of his further examination and more than all to help at the time of the final discussions between the members and the delegates which must be regarded as the most crucial stage of the proceedings."

BROWN BUREAUCRACY IN PLACE OF WHITE

White Paper Is Worse Than Useless, Says, Acharya

"I consider the White Paper as worse than useless." declared Mr. M. K. Acharya, who also returned to Bombay by the mail boat. The champion of orthodoxy added that if the recommendations of the White Paper were passed by the Parliament without modifications it would result in the substitution of a Brown bureaucracy in place of a White one and lead to the domination of the vocal few over the voiceless many.

NO CHANCE OF ADVANCE OF W. P.

Sir C. Jehangir Satisfied With Reserve Bank Report

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Sir Cowasji Jehangir declared that in his opinion there was not much chance of any advance on the White Paper. On the other hand he believed that His Majesty's Government will make a strenuous fight to retain in the Act all the main principles enunciated in the White Paper.

RESERVE BANK REPORT.

He added: "I hope now that the report of the Reserve Bank Committee has been published it will give satisfaction to those interested in the coming into existence of such an institution. On a careful study I am sure it will be found that all points on which there appeared to be difference of opinion have been satisfactorily dealt with."

SILVER AGREEMENT GOOD FOR INDIA

Sir G. Schuster's Statement On "Joint" Deliberations

Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member of the Government of India who arrived in Bombay by the mail boat s.s. "Corfu" in a statement said:—

I am extremely satisfied with the results of my visit to London. The discussions on the Railway Board and the Reserve Bank were of the greatest possible value. I feel (and I believe that the Indian Members felt also) that the frank and completely free exchange of views gave us a new confidence in each other and the great satisfaction of working together for a common purpose without prejudice or suspicion. The discussions have taught us all a lot and as a result I feel confident that the Reserve Bank legislation will be well-handled in the Assembly and the Council of State.

W. E. CONFERENCE.

As regards the Economic Conference it would be a great mistake to draw pessimistic conclusions from the failure to reach agreement on monetary policy. In fact, at the present stage, no other result was possible because conditions and policy in the various groups of countries are so different. The economic programme which may suit America would not suit France and the gold standard countries and, therefore, these two parties could not at the present stage agree on a policy which would guarantee stability of exchange between them. But the Conference has done a great deal to clear the air and to show us all where we stand. The discussions between the countries of the British Empire were particularly useful and the Indian delegates took full advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to make Indian needs clear. The policy as regards Sterling which has now been declared by the British Government should assist further rise in commodity prices.

SILVER AGREEMENT.

The silver agreement is good for India and its importance will in the next few years prove to be a good deal more than has generally been appreciated.

Generally speaking, a much more optimistic feeling prevails in business circles than when I was in England a year ago. The increase of confidence and the continued abundanse of money should result both in appreciation of gilt-edged securities and in the revival of capital expenditure.

SIR P. PATTANI AND MAHATMA

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Thursday expressed satisfaction at the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi, and said that he was taking an early opportunity to see the Mahatma at Poona.

NO PREFERENCE FOR INDIAN GOODS!

Indian Members Of Calcutta Port Trust Protest Against Trust's Unpatriotic Decision

Following the recent astounding decision by a majorty of the Calcutta Port Trust that no preference be given to Indian goods in the purchase of stores by the Trust, the Indian Commissioners of the Trust, who were in a minority, have submitted the following joint note of dissent to the Chairman of the Trust:—

"We have considered carefully the Notes of Mr. S.C. Ghose and the Chairman in regard to the above subject and we have also had the advantage of fully discussing the question in both the Committees. As our views on this matter are entirely opposed to those of the Chairman, and the majority of our colleagues and as the issues raised by it are of great importance, we desire to state them below.

"We realise that the administration of the Commissioners should be carried on as an ordinary man of prudence would deal with his own property or business but we must point out that the Port Trust is situated in India and must, therefore, conduct its affairs as though it were a body of Indian trustees or an Indian corporation, which would discharge its trust with a view to benefit the country. If, for instance, the majority of the Commissioners were Indians the attitude and policy of the Trust towards indigenous goods would not be in doubt. Moreover, we strongly feel that the Port Commissioners, like other local bodies and the Government itself, ultimately depend not only for their growth, but their very existence on the prosperity of Indian trade and industries and they should like the Government be asked to give preference to goods made in India.

"SIMPLY ASTOUNDED."

"It is being argued by the Chairman that because the revenue of the Port administration is mainly derived from foreign trade, the Commissioners should not place obstacles in the way of foreign import trade. We are simply astounded at this statement of a policy which implies that a Port Trust, a local body, under the general supervision and control of the Government, can go counter, not only to national economic interests, but even to the accepted fiscal policy of the Government. When efforts are being made all over the country to encourage Indian manufactures and products and the Government evince a sympathy towards the principle of Swadeshi, it is beyond our comprehension how a Port Trust is entitled to neutralise or counteract such a national economic policy. We do not know if the Port authorities in England specifically dissociate themselves from the "Buy British Campaign" and for the sake of increasing revenue encourage foreign imports. We would point out that the importance of a port depends not merely upon import trade but upon the trade conditions, the industrial development and the wealth of the population which forms its hinter-land.

SHORT-SIGHTED AND SUICIDAL.

"We would point out in this connection that though a substantial portion of Government's total revenue is derived from Customs duties and though increase in duties is bound to react adversely on revenue, the Government have adopted a policy of protective tariffs in larger national interests. Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, stressed this point in his Budget Speech last March. "It is obvious," he said, "that as the protective effect (of duties) increases, their value as revenue producers must diminish." He stated further that the average annual amount of import duties collected on cotton piecegoods from 1922 to 1929 was about Rs. 6-12 crores while to-day even with the higher duties, the Government cannot on the reduced quantities reckon on a revenue of more than Rs. 3-34 crores. In the case of sugar also, the increase in Indian production would involve a progressive loss of revenue from duty on imported sugar. What we wish to point out is that narrow considerations of revenue alone cannot determine the policy of a public body. We also desire to emphasise that encouragement of Indian industries would, by improving the economic conditions of the people, react favourably on their purchasing power and their demand and thus assist the growth of trade, both import and export, passing through the port. A port administration should, therefore, adopt for their own sake a policy which in the long run is calculated to promote the wider economic interests of the people. It would be only a short-sighted and suicidal policy to stimulate import trade in utter disregard of Indian interests.

DIFFERENTIAL DUES

"We are strongly of opinion that national considerations should find, and in other countries do find, a place in the administrative policy of ports. Differential port dues and tonnage dues on foreign and national vessels are levied in many countries with a view to assist nation shipping. Portugal and Spain, for instance, subject foreign ships to such discrimination and America hae resorted to such preferential dues at various stages of its economic development. Similarly at many British ports different dues are levied on ships on British and on foreign registers. At Liverpool, for instance, in the case of every new vessel built in the United Kingdom which on her first voyage goes to Liverpool in ballast direct from the port where she was built and trades outwards from Liverpool with cargo, one-half of the dock tonnage rates payable in respect of outward voyage are remitted. All this shows that port administrations in other countries do not think of revenue and do not ignore the larger and more fundamental economic interests and issues.

"As regards the reply of Sir George Rainy quoted by the Chairman, we understand it to mean only that the Trustees of the different Port Trusts can decide their own policy and the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta can, therefore, decide on a policy of preference to Indian goods.

NOT COMMITTED.

"With reference to leter No. 12094 of the 24th October, 1931, addressed by the Chairman to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, have to state that this matter was never placed before the Commissioners and we are, therefore, not committed in any way to the statement of policy embodied therein. It is certain that had the Commissioners been given an opportunity to discuss the matter, the Indian Commissioners would never have endorsed the views stated therein. We desire that in future all correspondence on questions of policy should be placed before the Commissioners."

Two Committees of the Trust recommended that no change should be made in the stores purchase policy of the Commissioners whose sole concern is to obtain the best value for their money. The following resolution was then passed: "Resolved that the recommendation of the Committees be adopted." Captain Turbett, Messrs. Ghosh, Roy Choudhury and Mehta dissented.

CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED

Sequel To Disturbance In Court

CALCUTTA, August 23.

For tresspassing upon the court room of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Howrah, with Congress flags, raising Congress cries and creating disturbance, two Congressmen were sentenced today by the Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and fined Rs. 25, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.—A.P.

DELHI'S FILM PRODUCING VENTURE

Company Registered With Capital Of Rs. 10 Lakhs

(From A Correspondent)

DELHI, Aug. 23.

The Delhi Movietone's Company, limited, a film producing concern has been registered with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs under the presidentship of Hakeem Jamil Khan Saheb Rais Adam Delhi, with an efficient directorate the main object of the company is stated to produce films of refined taste and of high pitch of Urdu literature. Services of eminent dramatists and technicians are being secured. A magnificent Kothi has been procured directors hope to realise the first picture in December next.

TEMPLE ENTRY BILL IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. R. S. Sharma's Amendment For Circulation Of Bill By June Next Accepted

(Continued From Page 1.)

land belonged to them.

Mr. Puri: How were they resisted?

Mr. Tottenham: One man raised a lathi and another threatened with a kukri to cut the hand of any one who cut the flowers. (Laughter).

Mr. Puri: Then authorities' right to the land was disputed?

Mr. Tottenham: Yes.

Mr. G. P. Singh: Why don't the authorities go to Court?

Mr. Tottenham: They hope to make an amicable settlement.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

The Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. G. P. Singh said that the question of the transfer of Aden to British Government had been dealt with in Government communique.

When Mr. G. P. Singh and Mr. Mitra put supplementary questions pointing out the strong Indian feeling on the subject, the Foreign Secretary suggested that they should wait till the House was given an opportunity to discuss the whole subject.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT TO MR. ANEY.

Replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh regarding the alleged ill-treatment of Mr. Aney in the Midnapore Central Jail, Sir Harry Haig stated that as Division 2 prisoner Mr. Aney was not entitled to any concession. He had already stated the facts in his letter to Mr. S. G. Jog after due enquiry had been made by the local Government. He did not think that it was a serious allegation.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: Mr. Aney is an ex-M.L.A. Is is proper for Government to make him sit and stand? (Laughter).

Sir Harry Haig: Even an ex-M.L.A. when he goes to jail must accept ordinary discipline and the order to sit and stand is certainly an ordinary rule, which permits jail officials to make anybody sit and stand.

Mr. Neogy: Does the ordinary Jail rule permit making anybody forcibly to stand and sit?

Sir Harry Haig: That is preferable to inflicting any severe punishment.

Mr. Puri: Does not that amount to assault?

Sir Harry Haig: I must consult my legal advisers on that point.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Was Mr. Aney a convicted prisoner or an under-trial?

Sir Harry Haig: He was an under-trial prisoner.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Does the jail rule permit enforcing such a practice on an under-trial prisoner?

Sir Harry Haig: Even an under-trial prisoner should certainly submit to ordinary rules of jail discipline.

Mr. Puri: If the Superintendent chooses to multiply his visitors, what will happen to the poor man? After all the superintendant of jail is not the National Anthem to make a prisoner sit and stand. (Laughter.)

PASSENGERS TO RANGOON.

Mr. Bajpai, replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's allegations about the treatment to deck passengers to and from Rangoon said that the Burma Government reported that the passengers were not subjected to treatment which was either exceptional or exceptionable.

Mr. Neogy: Does the Hon'ble Member doubt the veracity of the statements made by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh from personal observations?

Mr. Bajpai: I have communicated the Burma Government's reply. If Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh gives me particulars of the incident, I would consider them.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh referred to a public meeting presided over by the President of the Rangoon Corporation, which backed his contention.

Mr. Bajpai: I have not been sent copies of those resolutions either.

President Sir Shanmukham Chetty suggested that members should send to Government beforehand the details within their knowledge and then pursue the questions.

Mr. Bajpai replying to the same member said that in view of the desirability of reviving the Central Advisory Board and Bureau of Education a retired educational officer of wide experience would be appointed on Rs. 2,250 plus his pension. The Retrenchment Committee had suggested that the salary of the post should be Rs. 1,500 and it should be temporarily held by Mr. Leitch-Wilson until the beginning of October.

The Foreign Secretary informed Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh that Rs. 10,000 would be spent annually from the Indian revenues towards the expenses of the Chamber of Princes.

"JOINT" AND M.L.A.'S.

Replying to Mr. Sant Singh regarding the nomination of members of Legislature to the Joint Select Committee and other Committees, Sir Joseph Bhore, Leader of the House, stated that power was given to the Select Committee by the resolution appointing it to call into consultation representatives of Indian States and British India. The Secretary of State had some informal correspondence with the Viceroy on the subject on the selection of delegates but no commitments were made which might embarrass the liberty of action of the Committee. There was no question of applications being invited or received or in any way dealt with by the Government of India.

As regards the Reserve Bank and Railway Board Committees His Majesty's Government invited members of Indian Legislature to attend the discussions in London. The essential qualification of those invited was that they should be members of Indian Legislature. "It appears to have been the intention of His Majesty's Government to take members representative of the more important parties and groups in Legislature."

TEMPLE BILL.

Discussion was resumed on the Temple Entry Bill.

Ramkrishna Jha's amendment for circulation for opinion of all except those who have no faith in temple worship, having already been moved, Mr. Satyendranath Sen moved that the Bill be circulated amongst temple-going Hindus for expression of opinion by June 30.

Mr. Neogy asked whether such restricted circulation was permissible under Standing Order 39.

The President pointed out that Standing Order was silent on the point and hence it was left to the Chair to decide. The chair decided in favour of Mr. Sen's motion though it was open to the Chair to put to vote a motion which if moved was found to be more comprehensive.

RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY.

Mr. Sen moving the amendment referred to Queen's Proclamation of religious neutrality and said he must oppose any attempt to infringe the law of Hindus relating to temple worship. He did not want this House consisting of all sorts of elements including non-Hindus to decide the matter.

SPONSORED BY GANDHIJI.

The Bill had been actually sponsored by Gandhiji. He (Mr. Sen) was not opposed to any movement for uplift of so-called depressed classes in matters hygienic, educational and vocational. But Temple entry was not part of the amelioration of their condition.

'ABSURD."

Mr. R. S. Sarma moved the next amendment that the Bill be circulated by the end of June 1934. In his opinion the previous amendment by Pandit Sen restricting the circulation to the temple-going Hindus was not only absurd but also impracticable.

HAIG EXPLAINS.

Sir Harry Haig on behalf of the Government explained that their support to the motion for the circulation of the bill should in no way be construed to imply support of its provisions. It was true that Government sympathised with the depressed classes and were anxious to do what they could for their social and economic improvement. He quoted a communique issued in January last in which Government's view was fully explained. In his opinion the end of June 1934 was fair and reasonable time to secure the widest possible circulation.

As regards limiting circulation to temple-going Hindus, Sir Harry Haig said that from a practical view-point, it would hardly be possible to impose such a restriction. Government wanted the matter to be fully discussed by all classes of Hindus. Government, therefore, were prepared to give their support to the amendment of Mr. Sarma.

SARMA'S MOTION ADOPTED.

After Mr. Jadhav had supported the bill closure was moved and accepted and Mr. Sarma's motion for the circulation of the bill by the end of June 1934 was adopted.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

AJMER CIVIL RESISTERS JAILED

AJMER, Aug. 24.

The third batch of civil resisters consisting of 11 women and 5 men, who were arrested on the 21st August, were sentenced by the City Magistrate to 3 months' simple and 3 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

So far 30 men and 19 women have been arrested in connection with civil disobedience.—A. P.

MISS LAL NO MINOR

Willingly Embraced Islam, Contend Opponents In Karachi Case

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, August 19

Arguments in the application for guardianship of Miss Lal Kirpalani, an English educated Hindu girl, now living with certain Muslim were heard yestrrday by the District Judge of Hyderabad Sind, Mr. S. C. Sen.

Miss Lal had not been brought to the court by Gulam Monmed with whom she had been living and he was ordered to go and bring her before the j judge. Gulam Monmed went out and returned within half an hour bringing Miss Lal, wearing a Salvar (trouser) and with an open face wearing a 'poti' (cover for upper part of the body).

Mr Parsram Telaram, who appeared on behalf of the applicants in the course of his arguments pointed out that Miss Lal, being a minor, could not choose for herself any other religion and also could not decide for herself the question of her marriage.

"NOT A MINOR"

Mr. H. B. Tyebji, on behalf of the opponents, infomed the court that as Miss Lal was not a minor as alleged and she had willingly embraced Islam and had actually married Gulam Mohmed, no court could separate her from her husband.

JUDGE'S SUGGESTION.

The Judge suggested that it was desirable that between now and uptil the case was decided one way or other, a third party—who should be disinterested in the affair—should have the keeping of the girl, with any individual or institution as the case may be, should either be accessible to both parties or to none at all.

The Judge declared the undertaking given by Miss Pigott to be insufficient and again suggested to both sides to fix upon a third party which if not done he would pass orders as thought proper on August 26th.

GORED BY BUFFALO

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NAIROBI, Aug. 23.

Gored by a wounded baffalo which he had not shot at himself, Lieutenant F. W. Kiddle, Third Kings African Rifles, and son of Colonel Kiddle of Colchester, died at Nairobi hospital this morning.

Lt.-Col. Kiddle who was stationed at Maru went out with orderly morning of the 17th without any definite shooting plans. He was suddenly attacked by buffalo which was hidden in a bush. Col. Kiddle fell on the ground and was badly gored.

Meanwhile the native orderly pumped in five shots causing the buffalo to transfer its attention on him. Thereupon Col. Kiddle took refuge behind a river bank and when the buffalo disappeared he walked despite the wound, about a mile in the direction of the camp.

Col. Kiddle was found later by a Police Superintendent to whom the natives conveyed the news of the accident. A doctor who flew from Nairobi found it impossible to transfer Col. Kiddle by air and arranged to transport him 250 miles by a car to Nairobi.

Col. Kiddle was operated upon his arrival and seemed progressing until last night when he became unconscious.

The news of the accident was not conveyed to his mother in the hope that it would not prove fatal. This was done Col. Kiddle's own request. Col. Kiddle's Home Regiment is the Duke of Cornwalls, Light Infantry.

There was a full military funeral this afternoon at Dando.—Reuter.

ARRESTED FOR OFFERING C. D.

Two Jailed For Distributing Leaflets

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

In Ajmer 11 women and 5 men offered civil disobedience and formed a procession, but had not proceeded far, when they were arrested.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

At Bachhaaman, in Rai Bareilly district, 3 Congressmen have been arrested for holding a meeting and making speeches in connection with civil disobedience, while at Mirzapur 2 men have been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for distributing proscribed leaflets.

GLAD NEWS OF RELEASE.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's release has been received here with great satisfaction by all classes.—A. P.

OFFICER WHIPS WIFE AND REPENTS

Says He Is Unfit To Hold Commission And Pleads To Be Sent To Prison

"I beat her with a whip, and I am not fit to hold His Majesty's commission. I shall resign my commission to-night".

These words were addressed to the Beaconsfield magistrate by Leo James Riordan, of Willow-crescent, Denham, Bucks, a retired flight-lieutenant of the R. A. F., and an international revolver shot.

He was summoned by his wife for persistent cruelty and neglect to maintain her, says "The Pupil".

Mrs. Riordan alleged that her husband pulled all her clothes out of a wardrobe and tore them up. He afterwards sprinkled the bottom of the wardrobe with petrol and threw in a lighted cigarette and match.

When she extinguished them with her hand he gave her 20 minutes to get out of the house. She ran to neighbours to go for the police.

When she got back to the house, she declared, he chained her up with a dog-chain, but she got on to the window sill and screamed for help. The police arrived and she was taken to Hillingdon Hospital in a state of collapse.

"I am now 40 years of age," Riordan told the magistrates," and I have spent the whole of my life in His Majesty's esrvice. I have fought in seven campaigns. I have never done any dishonourable thing until July 11, and I am thoroughly ashamed.

"EVERLASTING SHAME".

"That lady (pointing to his wife) does not hate me. You can't kill a love and a devotion of 15 years in a night. She is sore with me. I have upset her, injured her honour, and humiliated her."

"I plead guilty", he continued, "to beating her with a whip, to my everlasting shame.

"If you will send her back to me I will give up drink and start afresh. I will endeavour to become an officer and a gentleman. I plead guilty to conduct unbefitting an officer and a gentleman.

"I intend to resign my commission to-night, and I think I ought to go to prison and I ask you to commit me."

The magistrate granted a separation order, Riordan to pay £2 a week and £4 1s. 6d. costs.

When the order was made Riordan asked for immediate committal, declaring that he would resign that night and destroy the means whereby his wife would get support.

Mr. Hollis Walker, K.C., a magistrate, advised him to do nothing in a hurry, but to be sensible and think.

MOUNTAINS HIGHER THAN EVEREST

American Tanker Captain Discovers Vast Submerged Continent In Pacific Ocean

According to a San Diego (California) message, Captain C. B. Mayo, who as captain of the naval tanker Ramapo plying between San Pedro and Manila made an extensive study of the ocean bottom, said to-day he had mapped a submerged continent in the Pacific twice the with of America.

Last May Captain Mayo discovered a new deep with the sonic depth finder off the coast of Japan where the bottom fell away to 5,501 fathoms. It was one of the greatest ocean trenches ever discovered.

"Streching beneath the surface of the sea lies a continent twice the width of America." Captain Mayo said to-day in displaying a relief map of the ocean floor at the 11th naval district headquarters. "It is an unknown territory which was discovered by the echoes of the sonic depth finder of the Ramapo.

"On it there are mountains higher than Mount Everest and great depths, six miles to their bottoms.

"Between the ranges of the under-water mountains are great valleys, marking ancient rivers. There are submerged volcanoes, still active, and all these, with the broad plateaus, go to make up the terrain of the Pacific subcontinent."

The President of Dhrangadhra Prajamandal sends a wire to the Viceroy drawing his attention to the "gross maladministration in the state and appealing for an appointment of an indepent inquiry Committee.

ROHRI CANAL WILL FLOW

Sufficient Water Will Be Provided For 'Rabi'

"BASELESS RUMOURS"

Make Arrangements For Cultivation, Says Commissioner

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

The Commissioner of Sind has issued a communifue saying, "owing to the precalence of baseless rumours to the effect that the Rohri Canal of the Lloyd Barrage scheme will not function during the ensuing Rabi season it is hereby notified for the information of the public in general and the zamindars of the left bank of the Indus in particular, that the Rohri Canal will flow during the coming Rab. season and will provide sufficient water to enable the zamindars to cultivate 64 percent of their holdings under Babi crops. If any closures are necessary for inspection and repairs common to all canals of the barrage systems, there will be two only of a short duration. Intimation will be given to the public well ahead soon as as the dates of closures are definitely fixed. Zamindars withholdings under the command of the Rohri canal and its minor channels should therefore make their arrangements for Rabi cultivation this year without any fear that their water supply will not be forthcoming in every confidence.—A. P.

GAUGING WORLD'S PULSE

Remarkable Theory To Be Disclosed At Washington Congress

One of the world's best-known paleontologists, Dr A W Grabau, has left Peiping for America where he will represent the Chinese Geological Survey at the International Geological Congress in Washington.

Dr Grabau returns to his native country after 13 years spent in "nursing" Chinese geologic science as Professor of Paleontology at the National University of Peiping and chief paleontologist of the Chinese Geological Survey.

At the Congress Mr Grabau will present to assembled geologists from all over the world his "pulsation theory" on which he has been working for thirty years. For the benefit of the layman, Dr Grabau has put his intricate theory into a definition in simple language.

He says, "From Geologic evidence it is seen that there has been, from the very beginning recorded earth history, about 5,000,000,000 years, a periodic rise and fall of the sea level. The former brings with it a transgression over the low parts of the continents with deposits in which the remains of the animals if that time are preserved.

"The fall of the sea level brings about a retreat from the lands, a narrowing of the zone of shallow water life. Consequently an intense struggle for existence goes on which results in Rapid elimination of the unfit. With the next rise the return of the sea brings with it the animals which have evolved as a result of these stressful conditions. This steady rise and fall is comparable to the beating of the human pulse."

Dr Grabau will head a distinguished group of scientists from China, including Dr V K Ting, Pere Thielhard de Chardin, Dr Wong Wen-hao and Dr Nils Horner of the Sven-Hedin expedition. Dr Davidson Black, famous for his work in connection with Peiping Man, is already in America.

DE VALERA'S CAUTIOUS MOVE

Giving O'Duffy Long Rope ?

DUBLIN, August 24.

An unexpected lull in the events is probably due to the Government's desire not to make any initial move, which is likely to confer haloes of martyrdom on their opponents, or provoke passions leading to disorders throughout the country.

Government have now forbidden any raids for arms, and ordered the Police to move against the National Guard only when provisions of the Public Safety Act are infringed.

The next move, therefore, lies with General O'Duffy, who was present last night at the National Guards' Conference at Cootehill, which many uniformed Blue Shirts attended.

This defiance of Mr. de Valera's ban was watched by the Civic Guards who, however, did not attempt to interfere.—Reuter.

POLICE FORCED TO OPEN FIRE

Punjab Authorities Throw Light On Killianwala Riot

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

With reference to the accounts which have recently appeared in the Press of a serious riot which occurred on 20th August near Killianwala in Lyallpur district, information from the authorities of the Punjab Government shows that a Magisterial enquiry into the matter is being held, and until that is completed no definite and final statement as to what occurred will be made, but it is possible from the reports which have now been received to give a fuller account of the incident than have hitherto appeared.

HISTORY OF RIOT.

There appears to have been a long standing quarrel over the division of water supply between two adjoining villages inhabited by Baluchis and Kharrals. Action had been taken to bind down the aggressors to keep the peace, but inspite of this, the local authorities were warned that there was likely to be a breach of the peace when the next turn came for a certain Baluchi cultivator to take water for his fields.

ARMED POLICE SENT.

A party of police of whom six were armed with muskets were accordingly despatched with a canal official to the spot. On the evening of 20th August a crowd of 100 persons armed with clubs and Chhavis (battle axe blades mounted on lathis) is reported to have appeared and advanced on the police party. Repeated warnings failed to check them and the small force of police was soon in imminent danger of being surrounded and overwhelmed. The Sub-Inspector in charge of the party was actually attacked by a rioter armed with a 'chhavi' and a villager who was with the police was severely wounded on the head.

14 ROUNDS FIRED.

The police then opened fire. Fourteen rounds in all were discharged and the rioteds dispersed leaving behind them two dead and two severely wounded. Medical assistance was at once obtained but the two wounded men shortly afterwards died. A search for further wounded men was promptly organised by the Superintendent of Police who had in the meanwhile arrived at the scene of occurrence and one more dead body and three more wounded men were found in a neighbouring village.

The wounded men have been sent to hospital. A. P.

WHEAT CONFERENCE DEADLOCK

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Contrary to expectations the Wheat Conference has failed to reach complete agreement for international pact.

Conversations will be resumed to-morrow when the important question of the average price to be attained for a fixed period before adjustment of customs tariffs by the importing countries will be discussed.

It is understood that the exporting countries favour the price of about sixty gold cents while the importing countries desire a slightly higher figure.

Importing countries of the Wheat Conference will be represented on the new Advisory Committee.

Representatives will be nominated by the respective governments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and one other north European country.

U. S. COMMODITY PRICES JUMP UP

Survey Of Industrial And Financial Situation In July And August

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

The prices of commodities in the United States continued their upward march until the third week of August, according to the Federal Reserve Board's preliminary survey of the industrial and financial situation in July and August.

Grain and cotton and many kinds of imported raw materials dropped considerably while textiles, leather, and coal were higher.

Production advanced seven per cent. in July. Employment and payrolls increased considerably between the middle of June and the middle of July.

Domestic consumption of cotton declined somewhat, while cigarette production dropped sharply.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET

LONDON, August 24.

Following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

MIDDLESEX vs. DERBYSHIRE:—Derby 132 and 320 (Alderman 83, Richardson 61). Middlesex 151 (Copson 5 for 28; Mitchell 5 for 62).

SURREY vs. YORKSHIRE:—Surrey 560 for 6 declared (Fender 55, Barling 112, Winlaw 75, not out). Yorks 207 for 9 (Leyland 77).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE vs. WARWICKSHIRE:—Warwick 355 (Sinfield 7 for 98). Gloucester 244 (Hammond 89, Paine 4 for 94). Warwicks second innings 28 for no loss of wicket.

HAMPSHIRE vs. WORCESTERSHIRE:—Worcester 100 and 315 for 3 (Walters 126, not out; Nichol 71 not out). Hants 99.

SUSSEX vs. LEICESTERSHIRE: Sussex 245 and 82 for 1. (Bowley 58 not out). Leicestershire 228 (James Langridge 5 for 62).

LANCASHIRE vs. ESSEX:—Lancashire 205 and 198 (Nichols 5 for 57, Smith 4 for 34). Essex 205 (Wilcox 87 not out) and 3 for no loss of wicket.

NOTTS vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:—Notts 358 (Sam Staples 62 not out; Matthews 5 for 33; Partridge 4 for 54). Northants 150 (Jupp 50, Voce 6 for 59). Notts second innings 76 for 6.—Reuter.

WHAT IT COST TAX-PAYER

CALCUTTA Aug. 24.

In the Bengal Legislative Council replying to questions, Sir William Prentice said that the estimated amount of the cost of the additonal police ordered to be posted in the town of Midnapore from July 1932 to June, 1933, was Rs. 67,054.

Up to the end of July 1933 Rs. 58,272/- have been realised from the people of the town.—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

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Shortcomings Of Thana Mental Hospital

Disturbing Statistics Expose Need Of Thorough Investigation And Reorganisation

From A Medical Correspondent.

As your train approaches Thana Station, your eyes roll over a vast area comprising various buildings of different sizes, surrounded by a high-walled compound. As you carelessly gaze over the peeping roofs, your eyes rest upon the boldly painted words—"Narotamdas Madhavdas Mental Hospital." It is one of our biggest hospitals, which, in normal times harbours about 400 individuals suffering from various mental maladies. Here is the asylum for the cracks and insanes, idiots and lunatics—in short, castaways of our social world.

But unfortunate as it is, the working of this mental hospital has aroused a great ferment among the agrieved. Though a large amount of public money is being spent upon this institution, the results, so far, fail to instil any hope of real relief. This institution workin on the same old lines as before has failed to achieve its real purpose, as the figures will subsequently show.

HIGH DEATH RATE.

In this hospital, which is supposed to be superintended by an eminent mental specialist, the rage sick rate is 11.8, while at the similar institution at Ahmedabad, it is 13.6 and Hyderabad 6.1. But when we come to death-rate figures, one is shocked to see the death-rate at Thana to be 20.3, while at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad it is only 10.5 and 6.0 respectively. The passing away of twenty per cent. of the population of Thana Mental Hospital demands serious attention. From the low sick rate and high death rate figures and also the comparisons of the same with the death rates prevailing at similar institutions at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, compels us to conclude that medical aid given to the patients at Thana is inadequate or inefficient.

HIGH COST.

When one further probes into the dry statistics of Mental Hospitals, one is amazed to see that the Thana one stands supreme in the cost per patient as well as superindence charges. The cost of superintendent charges at Thana is Rs. 9,162, while at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad it is only Rs. 1,800. Though the population at Thana is 387.4, the population at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad is 189.7 and 180 8 respective. The average cost per head at Thana is Rs. 293, while at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad it is only Rs. 273 and Rs. 196 respectively. From the above figures, it will be evident that patients at Thana, though supposed to receive better medical aid with greater expense, still are worse off as the death rate evidently shows.

INJUSTICE TO HINDUS AND MUSSIMS.

There are three types of diets given in these mental hospitals. "A" Class diet (please do not confuse this with the polical "A" Class) is reserved for the European race Anglo-Indians also receive the same favour. This diet costs the Government annas ten and pies five-and-a-half. Parsis stand second in preference, and they are fed on diet costing about annas seven and pies ten. But the Hindus, who are predominant, are fed on diet costing only annas three and pies seven. Muslims also share the same fate. In an institution like this, one fails to understand why there should be such a difference in diets of various sects. Evidently, on this side of the management, there exists a justifiable ground for reform.

WANTED A THOROUGH CLEAN-UP.

Thana is not the only mental hospital which requires a thorough reorganisation. Yerawda, Ahmedabad ad Hyderabad have also a similar tale to unfold. What we need is that these mental hospitals should be equipped with expert mental specialists. The ornamental ones must be made to give way before really efficient. Further, if no such improvement is to be undertaken, then the best thing, at least, in the case of Thana, would be that the old practice of putting the hospital under the Cvil Surgeon, Thana, should be resorted to. This would increase the efficiency on the medical side. Civil surgeons, who are amply experienced are quite good for the average and ordinary sicknesses. Such a practice would result also in a good saving in the sum spent upon the superintendence charges.

In conclusion, I hope, the public if not the Government, will wake up, and compel the authorities to make the necessary reforms essential in the working of such institutions. I have narrated the basic defects in the mechanism, and have tried to show where the leakage lies. To show the failure of the Thana Hospital's regime requires an investigating committee of experts. Then, and then only, such an institution would really become a home for those who are mentally diseased and be a basis for the future research in the treatment by Psychiatry. Till then it remains only a dream.

DETECTING CHEQUE FORGERIES

Give Dr. Siegfried Turkel of the Viennese police laboratories a cheque which bears a forged signature or which has been "raised" in amount and he will tell you in a few hours, "Five hundred was changed to read five thousand dollars ten days ago." On "the signature was forged not later than this week", writes the "New York Times."

How does he know? By a simple chloride test of his own. There are hundreds of chlorides, the best known of which is sodium chloride, or common salt. All inks contain chlorides of some kind. Change the chloride into black metallic silver and a cheque will speak eloquently for itself.

It takes time for the chloride in ink to spread through paper. The longer the time, the bigger the blotch of black silver to which the chloride is reduced by Dr. Turkel's method. Freshly blotted ink will have sharp silver edges. A signature a day old will be broader than it was when written. In half a week the writing is slightly fuzzy and in ten days decidedly so. In two months the loops in "e's" and "a's" are filled. A cheque a year or more old becomes all black. The rate at which the chloride in ink spreads depends in part on the humidity of the atmosphere. A trace of water from the air gathered by the paper acts as a solvent of the chlorides. The wetter the air, the more rapid is the process of spreading and re-crystallization. For this reason Dr. Turkel would also like to know the humidity of the place where the forged or raised cheque was kept before he ventures to assert just how many days ago it was tampered with.

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INVITATIONS TO FAREWELL DINNER AT STATE COST

Auditor-General Of Ceylon Objects To Cost Of Telegrams Being Charged To Treasury

In his annual report on the work of his department the Auditor-General of Ceylon refers to the question of the privilege of members of the State Council to send "State" telegrams. He writes, "Forty-nine telegrams were sent by an officer of the State Council to the members inquiring whether they would join in a farewell dinner to be given to a departing official, who was also a member of the Council. The telegrams were marked "State" and were sent free, but the Postmaster-General requested the sender to pay the charges due on them on the ground that they did not pertain to "official business," and the matter was submitted by the Postmaster-General to the Executive Committee of Communication and Works for instructions as to what further action should be taken in the case.

DECISION OF COMMITTEE.

"The Committee resolved to authorise the Postmaster-General not to press for the recovery of the cost of the telegrams and on this authority he did not propose to pursue the matter further. I was unable to accept these telegrams as telegrams sent on official business and as I could not agree that the Executive Committee was the authority competent to waive the recovery of the sums due for the services rendered by Government in the matter of these telegrams, I surcharged the amount involved. In the correspondence which followed the Postmaster-General stated that when the right to demand payment was disputed the question was referred to the Executive Committee of Commnications and Works which presumably had the power of Government in the matter and if, in reality, they had this authority nothing further could be done other than to hold that they had exercised it badly. He added that while the subject of State telegrams were one allocated in the Ceylon Government Manual of Procedure to the Executive Committee of Communications and Works, the subject of payment for services rendered by Government was not specifically allocated to the Financial Secretary. I drew his attention to Schedule 1 of the Statement of Administrative Procedure, prescribed for the transaction of business, with which Officers of State were concerned, in which it was laid down that payment to Government for services rendered constituted one of the subjects and functions assigned to the Financial Secretary in the division of finance.

AUDITOR-GENERAL DISAGREES

"I suggested therefore that since charges on telegrams were payments due to Government for services rendered, questions connected with such charges should be dealt with by the Financial Secretary and that the Committee had not the powers of Government in the matter.

"The Postmaster-General resubmitted the case to the Committee which merely adhered to its previous decision not to press for recoverery. The matter was then put before the Financial Secretary by the Postmaster-General and the latter was informed that since the Executive Committee was apparently not prepared to rule that the telegrams in question were properly sent on official business and since the recovery at this date of the charges involved might be regarded as oppressive, the appropriate course appeared to be to treat the matter as one of waiver of surcharge and the necessary authority was accordingly granted.

"The Postmaster-General put the case to the Committee for the third time and I was informed that the previous decision of the Committee not to press for recovery constituted a ruling that the telegrams in question were properly sent on official business. I do not agree, however, that these telegrams which were sent to inquire whether members of the State Council would join in a farewell dinner to an official were in fact sent on official business."

Nathiagali: It is understood that Mr. L. W. H. D. Best, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Kohat has been appointed Political Agent, Khyber, vice Lt. Col. Thomson-Glover who is shortly proceeding to Kashgar as British Counsel General.—A. P.

Nathiagali: All provisions of Section 34 of the Police Act have been extended to Haripur, a town in Hazra District.—A. P.

Rugby.—Many new features are being devised for the "British Week" which is being held in Finland from September 4 to 10. Display of merchandise, customary on such occasions promises to be extensive, for from Lancashire alone 30 leading firms are sending representatives and goods within next fortnight.—B.O.W.

PARSIS BEWARE!

"Kaiser-i-Hind Warns Community Against False Prophets

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

Denounces Attempt of Small Clique To Speak For Whole Community.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind", writes:—

A curious document is placed in our hands. It is described as the "humble petition of the President and Members of the Zoroastrian Association" to "His Imperial Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India." It showeth most respectfully that the humble petitioners "as representing a large and influential section of the Parsi community" have "noticed with regret, the considerable handicaps that the Parsi community is likely to suffer under the award in connection with the proposed reforms in the Indian Constitution". In seventeen nauseating paragraphs the Association indicates the deep debt of obligation under which the community has placed all India by its services in various spheres of usefulness and expresses the fear that unless "the representation in the various legislatures" is "based on the wholesome communal lines as to avoid injustice to the aristocracy of intellect, the merits of individual communal leaders, and of the citizens of true citizenship to whatever community they belong," the community would be "swamped and carried off the political arena."

In short this handful of anti-nationalist and super-loyalist anti-patriotic and super-politic Zoroastrians want communal representation but cannot make up their minds in what terms to ask for it and whether to do it in the open, lest they might be lynched in the press by the large majority of the community that has always regarded such a suggestion as an insult to the intelligence of the community and a mean demand likely to spoil for good the fair name and fame of the community. While the country has unfortunately been for some years past submerged under a wave of communalism, the Parsis have resolutely set their face against sectarian representation. The Parsi delegates at the Round Table Conference made it perfectly clear that the community as a community wanted no special representation. Such sanity in the midst of prevailing insanity has been one of the most notable features in Indian politics and it has created a deep impression on the leaders of political thought in this country. For instance, it was once remarked by Gandhiji that when large and powerful communities such as the Muslims and the Sikhs had been clamouring for special rights and separate electorates the Parsis stood almost alone in "putting their country before their community." The voice of a few shallow, selfish and servile Parsis was always drowned in a chorous of disapproval by the majority of the Parsis whenever on previous occasions these short-sighted and muddle-headed communalists raised the cry of separate electorate and weightage. In view of such past experience a few artful members of the Zoroastrian Association have on this occasion managed to get up a petition without giving an inkling of it to the community and have, without venturing to give any publicity to it, resolved to forward it to the authorities, in marked contrast to their usual methods of trumpeting their puerile efforts for achieving what they think would contribute towards the advancement of the welfare of the community. Such a proceeding cannot be regarded in any other light than as a cowardly act unworthy of people who profess to be Zoroastrians.

Who are these petitioners? Who is their leader? The Zoroastrian Association is primarily an organization for social welfare work. If it plunges into politics in such a reckless and outrageous manner, is it because its sage guides have lost their balance? Its President, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinsha, is not now in India, but from inquiries we find that its esteemed vice-President Mr. Munchtrji Khareghat, and other trusted leaders have not at all participated in these humiliating proceedings. Nay, we learn that they were averse to any such petition being sent on the ground that it is much too belated and that were it even in time it is likely to do no good and would needlessly create commotion and ill-feeling in the community. Nevertheless, we are told, under the leadership of a new Mesiah discovered by some of the famous members of that Anjuman Committee these apostles of communalism got this most flimsy and frivolous petition adopted by a majority in a meeting of only fifteen members of the community. This is their authority to speak on behalf of "a large and influential section" of the community.

CHICAGO JUDGE SUPPORTS NUDISTS

Some People Would Put Pants On Horse, He Says

A Chicago telegram dated July 18 says:—Nudists to-day found support in a ruling by Superior Judge Joseph B. David who settled the question so far as his court was concerned with the observation that "there is no harm and certainly no injury to public morals when the human body is exposed."

The judge dismissed a case brought in an effort to prove that certain performances at the Century of Progress were "lewd, lascivious, and degrading to public morals."

Said Judge David:

"Some people probably would want to put pants on a horse. Why, I hear that even the figures on the county building aren't immune and that some day some one is likely to climb up to drope them.

"There is no harm in exposuing the human body. It is a beautiful work of nature. Evil to whom evil thinks. It's all old stuff to me."

The plaintiff's lawyer perspired, thumbed law books and cited laws. He outlined that at certain exhibits a girl danced only with two fans to distinguish her from Mother Eve. Elsewhere, he added, persons dropped in to sketch models showing "themselves without benefit of coverage." And he outlined other causes to uphold the contention of his client, Mary Belle Spencer, another attorney.

When he finished, the judge started.

IF SOVIET-MANCHUKUO PARLEY FAILS

Manchukuo Will Forcibly Take Over Chinese Railway, Says Official

If the Soviet-Manchoukuo conference on the Chinese Eastern Railway ends in failure, Manchoukuo will proceed to take over the railway in conformity with the so-called Kharahan declaration and the Mukden-Soviet agreement of 1924.

This was one of three points emphasized by Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and member of the Manchoukuo delegation, when he called at the Foreign Office and spoke to Mr. Eijo Amo, director of the intelligence bureau, regarding the determined stand of Manchoukuo on the C.E.R. negotiations says the "Japan Times".

Manchoukuo will firmly hold to its yen 50,000,000 bid for the railwa, and will not compromise to any extent, even at the sacrifice of the conference's success, Mr. Ohashi declared.

NO PRIVATE SESSIONS.

Furthermore, the Manchoukuo delegation will avoid any proposal of private conversations with the Soviet representatives, and has no intention of taking any positive action to speed up the resumption of the conference sessions. The Soviet delegation is now awaiting new instructions from Moscow.

Imperial Railway officials, who have been carefully studying the Soviet and Manchoukuo prices, said Friday afternoon that the Soviet claim of 250,000,000 gold roubles is not worth earnest consideration.

Moreover, the Manchoukuo bid of yen 50,000,000 is too high in view of the actual amount of capital invested in the railway, present conditions and other factors, according to the Imperial Railway authorities who say the construction expenses for the C.E.R. were yen 30,000,000.

SOVIET SIDE OPTIMISTIC.

The Soviet side still remains optimistic over the prospects of the conference despite the fact that many circles in Tokyo regard the railway negotiations as deadlocked, according to "Nippon Dempo". The Soviet delegation expects that the next session of the conference will be held Tuesday, although a definite date is yet to be decided.

The Soviet Embassy denies that fresh instructions are being awaited from Moscow. The spokesman of the Embassy told Nippon Dempo that the Soviet delegation had not encountered such conditions as would necessitate a request of fresh instructions. On the contrary, he declared that the delegation has only to follow its already announced policy in carrying on the negotiations. It also is understood that the Soviet delegation intend to continue the discussions without a summer adjournment.

GIRL SEEKS ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE

She Was Sold For 300 Dollars By Stepfather, She Says

Circuit Judge Benjamin P. Epstein of Chicago has been called upon to decide the question of annuling the marriage of 18 year old Marion Fisher, who told the Court her step-father sold her to Kasper Felder for dols.300. She also testified that her mother gave her a drink of whiskey on the morning of her marriage last December 31 and that her mind was a blank for several hours afterwards.

"I never saw Felder again until I came to court just now," she said.

Although Felder sought the annulment, the Judge indicated the girl's testimony would be embodied in a decree for her.

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TEMPTING LOAN OF PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

No Room For Optimism In Textile Shares

A STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Bombay, Aug 19

The recent happenings in the United States are attracting attention from observers. The price-raising programme of the President seemed to have been defeated by the heavy fall in all markets in spite of Government buying in some cases. It was reported that when a daily limit for fluctuation was instituted by the grain and other associations, the opening rate was every day at the lowest rate and business became practically impossible. It was only the last two days that saw a revival of the prices and this was again due to the renewed rumours of inflationary programmes from the administration. The new movement has started rather too violently but it might have been due to the fact that bulls in the grain markets had hedged themselves by selling cotton while bulls in the cotton market had hedged themselves in the grain market. As a result, a heavy bear position had been created which had to be covered on the return of bullish sentiment. It now remains to be seen how far the present movement will be successful and what part of the rise now achieved will be retained when the inevitable liquidation commences, states Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

During the week, the securities market showed some signs of weakness chiefly due to the issue of 4 per cent Punjab Government Loan at 96 maturing in 1948. It was observed that the rate offered was very tempting to investors as it was below the prevailing rate in the market. The subscription for the Loan amounted to Rs. 591 lakhs in cash but the amount called for is only Rs. 150 lakhs. The Conversion portion is to be open till the end of the month and is for the Rs. 186 lakhs of the outstanding 1933 Loan. The success of the Loan shows the amount of funds awaiting permanent investment over long periods and it is likely that disappointed subscribers will have to turn their attention to other securities.

In the circumstances we are not inclined to be bearish in 3½ per cent Paper though it may be some time before the speculators will find their hands relieved by investment demand. We therefore believe that fluctuations will be within a fairly small range for the present. Money is still easy and it is not likely to find employment in other directions. During the week 3½ per cent. Paper moved down thrice to the neighbourhood of Rs. 84-4 but each time recovered rapidly though at about Rs. 85 it found very heavy sellers which pushed the rate down as quickly back. The buying and the selling has been from speculative parties only.

The following are the highest and lowest quotations of 3½ per cent Paper during the week:—

Day	Highest	Lowest
Monday 14th	85-2-0	84-9-6
Tuesday 15th	85-0-0	84-3-0
Wednesday 16th	85-0-6	84-13-0
Thursday 17th	84-15-0	84-5-6
Friday 18th	84-12-6	84-7-0
Saturday 19th	84-9-0	84-5-6

The money market was easy during the week except for one day in the middle when the securities settlement and the requirements of the Punjab Loan applications raised the call money rate to 1-1|2 per cent, otherwise the rate has been between 3|4 and 1|2 per cent. The week's Treasury Bills sales resulted in Rs. 150 lakhs at Rs. 0|14|0 per cent which is a new low rate. The demand for Treasury Bills has been so strong that Intermediates have been revived at Rs. 0|13|0 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 11th August shows a rise in the cash balance by Rs. 69 lakhs to Rs. 25,48 lakhs the percentage being 31.35. The trade demand is unchanged. The securites holding is lower by Rs. 65 lakhs at Rs. 40.90 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 3-1|2 per cent.

TEXTILE SHARES.

During the early part of the week, there was heavy selling by long liquidations on account of unfavourable reports of several companies. Frightened bulls unloaded at almost any cost and quotations declined rapidly The rates rallied again at the close due to bear covering and small bulls buying. We do not see much room for optimism even at these rates as the working of the mills has not been any more satisfactory during the current year. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 779-6 after touching Rs. 757-8 Fazulbhoys at Rs. 288-2 after touching Rs. 275, Centuries at Rs. 228-12 after touching Rs. 216-4, Nagpurs at Rs. 323-2 after touching Rs. 313-2 and Pearls at Rs. 177-8 after touching Rs. 160. Kohinoors touched Rs. 150 closing at Rs. 158-2 and Swadeshis reached Rs. 240 and closed at Rs. 251-14. New Greats closed at Rs. 161-14 after being sold as low as Rs. 142-8.

TATA STEELS

The Tata Steel section has been steady after a sympathetic decline. Ordinaries steadied from Rs. 53-10 to Rs. 54-2 and Deferreds from Rs. 180 to Rs. 194-10. First Preference were quoted at Rs. 161-14 while Second Preference were strong and found buyers up to Rs. 99. We do not see much cause for any substantial decline in quotations though Second Preferences are the most likely to benefit from the rise. The prospects of the company seem to justify buying at these levels.

POWER SHARES

Andhras have been steady at Rs. 1470 and Hydros at Rs. 161-14. Tata Power was quoted at Rs. 1030 but we do not think that present prices are likely to attract the investing public. The respective Preference quotations were Rs. 1235 Rs. 126-4 and Rs. 1305.

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank fully-paid shares were quoted at Rs. 1207-8 and partly paid at Rs. 295. Bank India improved to Rs. 103-4 and Central Bank to Rs. 22-12 ex dividend. Barodas came to business at Rs. 91 and Easterns were quoted at Rs. 74.

CEMENT SHARES

The cement section was steady with good enquiry. Indian Cements were strong at Rs. 298-2 and Shahabads were steady at Rs. 283-12. Okha at Rs. 128-12, Punjab at Rs. 15-8, Katni ord. at Rs. 900 and Katni Def. at Rs. 1105 while Bundi was quoted at Rs. 26-8 and United at Rs. 65-12.

OTHER UTILITY COMPANIES

Tramways were steady at Rs. 139-1, while Telephones were unchanged at Rs. 87-4. Karachi Electrics were quoted at Rs. 185 Ahmedabad at Rs. 150 and Poona at Rs. 185 while Surat was steady at Rs. 172-8.

CASH TRANSACTIONS

Textiles:—Lakshmi 845; Vishnu 1587-8; its Preference 620;. Sholapur 3225; Osmanshahi 110-8; Indian Mfg. 1700 and 1695; Kasturchand 5-2; Nagpur Prefs. 507-8

Electrics—Ahmedabad 150, its new issue 30-4 premium. Hydro Prefs 125-15 and 126-4; Power Prefs 1305; Tramway Prefs 74-8 xd Indian Radio Ordy 475 while its Deferred 500 to 507-8 closed at 505; Telephone Deb 56-4.

Railways:—Amritsar Patti 114-8 C P 81 to 81-8; Guzerat 60-8; Tapti Valley 702-8; Sind Light 55.

Insurances—Oriental Life 3045 to 3150; New India 25-2 to 26-12 closed at 26-12; Vulcan 7-4 to 7-6, Jupiter 11-4 to 11-6. Industrial 11-4.

Cements:Okha 116/4 to 130 closed at 128-12; Katni Defd 1075 to 1105; United 64 to 65-12; Katni 2nd Preference 135; Gwalior 79-8 to 84.

Other Transactions:—Belapur 190 to 200 which is the closing rate; Scindia 10-12 to 11-10 and closed at 11-6; B B Petroleum 2-12; to 2-14 closing at 2/13/6; Tata Oil 20-8 to 23/2 closed at that rate; Burma New 130 to 131;4; Tata 2nd Preference eased from 97-8 to 94-8; then spurted to 100 and closed at Rs. 99.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 23.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull)
C.I.F. ton.
No offers

Castorseed Bombay. (Hull)
C.I.F. ton.
£10/17/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Continent ton
£10/6/3 Aug/Sept sellers

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

Bearish Ginning Report

WEATHER FAVOURABLE

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—Although weekly weather again favourable and crop prospects appear fully equal to August first, market still fears inflation possibilities and new acreage curtailment plan covering next two years.

LIVERPOOL:—Report has not influenced the market. The weekly weather report says conditions during the past week have been favourable. Prevailing opinion is that the market will decline under the weight of new crop selling.

NEW YORK:—Narrow market easily affected either way. Indications are that local operators are liquidating in consequence of hedge selling increasing on the advance. Ginning report bearish. Domestic trade reports less encouraging. Expect a further moderate decline.

NEW YORK:—Owing to absence of demand, market reacted moderately on October liquidation and some hedging.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75/; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68/; China Clay, quality No. 333 Rs. 55/.

Prices per Cwt.

Farina double sifted Rs. 7/10/0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4/12/0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4/7/0; Maize Starch Powder, Continental Rs. 6/10/0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9/14/0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12/6/0; Magneisum Chloride, German Rs. 4/12/0; Australian Mutton Tallow White Rs. 18/; Superfine Texol Rs. 36/12/0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7/8/0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7/8/0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10/; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8/8/0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10/; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8/8/0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 42/8/0; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7/; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 33/8/0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32/; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 21/8/0.

Prices her ib.

Hydro Sulphide BASF Rs. 0/9/3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0/8/9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0/7/0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0/6/0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/7/9; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. /06/9.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, Aug 24

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.):—

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 23 24
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 19
Gram Rs. 13 15
Tilseed Rs. 30 40
Linseed Rs. 20 21
Tuar Rs. 20 25
Lintal Rs. 15 16
Jawar Rs. 10
Bajara Rs. 13 14
Oils cakes Rs. 18 20
Ajavan Rs. 20 24
Cotton seed Rs. 9 10

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 67 70
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 63
Wheat flour maida per bag of 95 srs Rs. 10
Wheat flour rawa per bag of 95 srs Rs. 10 8
Wheat flour ata per bag of 90 srs Rs. 8
Wheat flour chapad per bag of 40 srs Rs. 3

Shares:—
P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills Rs. 40
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd Rs. 340
Hukumchand Mills Ltd Rs. 224
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. ordy Rs. 170
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref Rs. 120
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd Rs. 103
Rajakumar Mills Ltd Rs. 30
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd Rs. 10
Navayouga Mills Ltd Rs. 10
Bhagaratha Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd Rs. 11
Binod Mills Ltd Rs. 130
Hukumchand Jute Ltd Rs. 28
Bank of Indore Ltd Rs. 20

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 23.

October 1933	9.35	—.17
December, 1933	9.57	—.14
January 1934	9.67	—.12
March, 1934	9.84	—.11
May, 1934	10.01	—.14
Middling Spot	9.30	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 22.

October	9.32	—.14
December	9.54	—.15
Middling Spot	9.22	—.15

NEW YORK.

New York, 10.55 a.m.—

October	9.61	+.25
December	9.82	+.25

New York Noon Call.—

October	9.59	+.23
December	9.79	+.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 23

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Expors to the Continent	5,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Sakellaridis, October 1933	7.30	+.09
November, 1933	7.36	+.09
January, 1934	7.45	+.09
March, 1934	7.54	+.09
May 1934	7.61	+.09
June 1934	7.69	+.09
F.G.F. Spot	768	+.14

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Broach. Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.63	
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.78	
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.93	
Oomra, Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.83	+.06
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.98	+.06
Choice. (No. 1 Staple)	5.13	+.06
Bengal Good	3.72	+.06
Fine	3.82	+.06
Superfine	3.92	+.06
Scinde. Good	3.82	+.06
Fine	3.92	+.06
Superfine	4.02	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
10.10 a.m.
Quotations
Liverpool, August 23.

August, 1933		5.46+.06
September, 1933		5.47+.05
October, 1933	5.54	5.50+.05
November		5.51+.05
December, 1933		5.54+.05
January, 1934	5.59	5.56+.05
February, 1934		5.58+.05
March, 1934		5.61+.05
April 1934		5.63+.05
May 1934		5.65+.05
June, 1934		5.67+.05
July, 1934		5.69+.05
August 1934		5.70+.05
Middling Spot		5.71+.11

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 23.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.
£11/5/0 Aug/Sept sellers
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton.
£10/12/8 Aug/Sept sellers
Linseed Bombay (London)
£12/0/0 Aug/Sept sellers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Aug. 23.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
20/4-1/2 Sept/Dec sellers.
Linseed Oil naker London per cwt.
21/ Jan/Apl. sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 23.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	15-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	10
National Bank of India	45
Funding Loan 4 pc	111-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2	100-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 pc	62
Indian Stock 3 pc 1948	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 pc 1931	83-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ pc 1950/55	107-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 pc	74
War Loan 3-1/2 pc	100
Victory Bonds 4 pc	108-5/8

LONDON METAL.
London, Aug. 23.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/2
Yellow Metal	39-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	16-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24	16-1/4
Tin English Ingots	213-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 23.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spt 3-13/16 sellers

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug. 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 21/9 Aug/Sept sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 21/9 Aug/Sept sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 25/3 Aug/Sept sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta per cwt 7/7½ Aug/Sept sellers.
C and F Bombay per cwt 7/4½ Aug/Sept sellers.
C and F Karachi per cwt 7/4½ Aug/Sept sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Aug. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8-1/4.

LONDON SILVER
London, Aug. 23.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 17-15/16.
Forward 18-1/16.

LONDON GOLD
London, Aug. 23.

Gold Bars fine per oz £6-5-5

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES
London, Aug. 23.

Bank Bills—
3 months market rate 0-7/16 per cent.
6 ...months market rate 0-11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months market rate 2 per cent
6 months market rat e2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

London, Aug. 23.

Interest day to day oan 0-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 0-1/4 per cent.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Opening Quotations

London, August 24.

Messrs. R.K. Motishaw and Co. have received the following opening quotations of the Indian Sterling Loans on the London Stock Exchange to-day by cable:—

3 per cent.	£71|12|6
3-1|2 per cent.	£83|12|6
4-1|2 per cent.	£107|7|6
4 per cent. New	£101|10|0

TONE:—Steady.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 24.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 26|13; Closing Rs. 26|9. May Delivery Opening Rs. 28|11; Closing Rs. 28|5.

Linseed December Delivery Opening Rs. 6|13; Closing Rs. 6|13.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Opening Rs. 28|2; Closing Rs. 27|13. February Delivery Opening Rs. 29|11; Highest Rs. 29|12; Closing Rs. 29|5.

The Executive Committee of the Behar Provincial Hindu Sabha has recommended the following names for the presidentship of the 15th session of the Hindu Maha Sabha:—

(1) His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal
(2) Maharajadhiraj Darbhanga
(3) Bhai Parmananda
(4) Sjt. Jagat Narain Lal
(5) Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

Jute Prices Decline

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta August 18:—

JUTES.

The markets in this section have on balance sagged and the values alround have declined. There has been a dearth of outside orders and the local operators have been inactive and show little interest in external situation. The latest information vouchsafed from American markets has been very encouraging as the price raising campaign has again been vigorously pursued and American markets in cotton and wheat have exhibited liveliness. This has favourably affected our markets at the close and the prices have regained a good deal of ground. Jute-raw commodity-after receding to 29|4 firmed up to 30|12 at the close. Nine porters hessian forward after touching 9|11 have hardened up to 10|2 and ready hessians have been steady around 11|2. We look to higher prices and it is advisable to buy on all reactions.

Howrah and Kamarhatty—the two speculative counters-sagged a good deal in the opening of the period under review and went down as far as Rs. 48|4 and 450 respectively but the closing on better American market advice was a shade steady Kankarrah were quoted round 435, Kinnison business was registered at 610, Alliance were done round 275, Anglo India 340, Belvedere changed hands at 342, Budge Budge were taken at 306, Standard were quoted at 337, Bally were steady round 142, Barnagore were offered at 132, Dalhousie were reported at 362, Fort William at 246, Orient were steady at 207, and Cheviot at 215. In shares of small denominations Clive after receding to 26|4 closed at 25|10, Presidency were quoted round 5|7. Birla were done round 8|8. Adamji business was done at 8, Empire were weak round 36|4, Reliance were steady round 71.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Presidency -|1|-, Empire -|10|- and Kelvian 12|8.

COTTON.

In this section practically no business was reported. Dunbar were easy at 99 and Kesoram had sellers at 3|2.

COALS.

This section has maintained steadiness throughout the week and in some cases the prices have further appreciated. Raneegunge was the outstanding feature and prices moved from 31|8 to 33|8, Pench Valley have further improved to 33|4, Katras Jherriah to 31|1, Amalgamated were done at 13|8, Standard were steady at 26|8, Equitable at 17|10 and Bengal 217. Burrakur were quoted at 11, Bokaro and Ramghur at 6|14, Bengal-Nagpur wanted at 39|8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This section was on the whole dull. In engineering group Indian Iron and Steel were weak around 4|2, Bengal Iron were steady at 2|10, Indian Standard Wagon Ordy, were in demand at 42|8, Marshall were done at -|13|- sugars were decidely a weak market in view of Mills apprehended competition from Java. Besides, Begg Sutherlands group Mills reports are below market expectation. Ryam declared Rs. 3 Champaran 2|8 and Samastipur 1|4, Cawnpore had sellers at 35|4, Camparan at 26|12 and Samastipur at 15. New Savan at 14 Carew were quoted at 14|12, Murree Brewery were however steady round 16. Indian Wood Products have declined to 31. Ivan Jones were steady at 5, Burn had sellers at 120.

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY IN UNITED PROVINCES

Fairly Strong Monsoon From West Central India To Bengal, In And Near Punjab Hills And In South-East Punjab

POONA, Aug. 24.

Yesterday's shallow depression over East United Provinces has remained practically stationary near Allahabad. It has caused fairly strong monsoon from West Central India and West Central Provinces to Bengal, in and near the Punjab Hills and in South-West Punjab. Scattered thundershowers are reported from Malabar, Konkan and interior of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central India, West Central Provinces, South-West Punjab, North Hyderabad and the Punjab Hills and local in Upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces, East Central India, Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, East Central Provinces, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Konkan and South Hyderabad.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Bhamo one inch; Akyab a half; Saugor Island five; Chalbasa one and a half; Silchar, Chittagong and Balasore one; Dhubri, Calcutta, Mymensingh, Patna and Shillong three-quarters; Nagpur five; Indore three; Allahabad, Benares and Akola two; Meerut, Jubbulpore, Bhopal and Amraoti one; Gorakhpur, Sutna and Pachmarhi three-quarters; Montgomery one and a half Gulmarg one; Dalhousie and Murree three-quarters; Lyallpur and Simla a half; Jodpur, Cherrat and Tankhala a quarter; Kurnool one; Khandala three-quarters; and Malegaon, Cochin and Kodikanal a half.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease but continue to be fairly widespread in North-East India, continue in Central India, West Central Provinces and South-West Punjab and extend and increase in United Provinces, Rajputana, East and North Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province. Scattered thunder showers will recur in West of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain may occur locally in United Provinces and in and near the Punjab Hills during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL

The following table gives the details of rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Ajmer	0.8	26.1	+12.2
Ahmedabad	...	30.8	+8.3
Akola	...	22.6	+3.1
Amraoti	T	22.6	+2.7
Agra	...	20.7	+3.5
Ambala	...	41.8	+24.9
Ahmednagar	...	10.7	+0.6
Allahabad	0.6	13.5	—12.1
BOMBAY	T	41.5	—11.6
Bhopal	0.5	34.4	—
Benares	1.8	17.6	—8.1
Bangalore	0.1	14.2	+4.3
Bareilly	...	28.7	+1.6
Chittagong	0.5	80.9	+22.9
Calcutta	0.2	45.7	+11.9
Calicut	0.9	85.1	+8.3
Cuttack	0.2	56.3	+23.9
Coonoor	...	9.4	
Colombo	0.5	26.2	+10.7
Cawnpore	...	15.4	—6.7
Dehra Dun	...	78.2	+20.4
Delhi	...	25.3	+8.9
Dehra Ismailkhan	...	4.4	
Deesa	...	24.1	+6.2
Darjeeling	0.2	78.3	+1.8
Fort Sandeman	...	2.6	—1.9
Gorakhpur	0.7	37.7	+6.5
Hyderabad Sind	...	6.7	+1.5
Hyderabad Dn.	T	23.3	+7.4
Indore	0.9	34.7	+13.1
Jubbulpore	2.6	32.2	—5.7
Jhansi	...	23.2	—1.3
Jaipur	0.9	25.8	—9.8
Jacobabad	...	5.1	+3.1
Khandwa	0.1	22.3	+3.3
Kodaikanal	0.7	15.7	+1.3
Karachi	...	18.5	+13.2
Lucknow	T	8.5	—15.7
Ludhiana	...	19.3	+3.4
Lahore	1.0	10.5	—1.0
Lyallpur	3.5	10.8	+3.2
Marmagoa	...	81.0	...
Malegaon	0.3	9.1	—2.2
Mussoorie	0.2	65.9	+8.9
Mahableshwar	0.6	230.0	+20.1
Mount Abu	0.1	56.7	+13.0
Madras	0.1	4.8	—4.2
Mysore	0.1	12.2	+5.1
Maymyo	0.1	9.6	+7.7
Multan	T	2.1	—2.4
Nagpur	...	35.7	+4.7
Pachmarhi	0.7	68.1	16.3
Poona	0.4	19.3	+4.5
Peshawar	...	4.3	+0.7
Patna	1.2	33.1	+3.5
Quetta	...	3.1	+1.8
Ranchi	0.3	32.4	—2.6
Rawalpindi	0.6	22.7	+5.6
Rangoon	...	57.5	+2.2
Ratnagiri	0.1	90.5	+13.4
Rajkot	T	18.5	—1.1
Sialkot	T	25.9	+8.7
Srinagar	0.1	9.6	+3.9
Sholapur	0.2	14.3	+1.9
Shillong	0.2	37.8	—4.1
Simla	0.2	28.6	—9.7

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

zBombay, Aug. 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 24-8-33 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J J Hospital 0.00"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 41.55" Fort 66.48" J J Hospital 48.42"

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 52.49" Fort 59.56" J J Hospital 56.04"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 75.05" Fort 82.25" J J Hospital 75.54"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24th August 1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.042

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 31.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.4 degrees 3.4 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.2 degrees 3.5 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00" inches.

Total rainfall during the month 17.13 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.40 inches.

Weather remarks thunderstorm.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1933

FAST WEAKENS MAHATMA

Month For Complete Recuperation?

MRS SAROJINI NAIDU REACHES POONA AND SEES GANDHIJI

POONA, August 24.

Dr. Gilder and Dr. Patel of Bombay arrived here this morning and examined Mahatma Gandhi along with Dr. Gharpure of Poona. A bulletin issued over their joint signatures states:

"Mahatma Gandhi has been considerably weakened by his fast. Nausea has disappeared. He is able to retain fruit juice. There are no complications. He, however, needs complete mental and physical rest, and has been advised to avoid all strain in the form of interviews, correspondence, etc."

MONTH FOR RECUPERATION

Though the doctors have not prescribed a time-limit during which he will need rest, it is stated that he will take nearly a month for complete recuperation.

He spent a rather uncomfortable night yesterday, and his sleep was disturbed. His weight this morning it is stated, was 93½ lbs.

Mr. Brijkrishna, who was nursing Gandhiji during his fast is now at Parnakuti and has resumed his duties.

KASTURBA EXTREMELY WEAK

Mrs. Gandhi, who perhaps due to anxiety during the last few days looks extremely weak. It is understood that since Gandhiji commenced his fast she has been living on reduced diet.

MRS. NAIDU VISITS MAHATMA

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who arrived here this morning by the Madras Express visited Gandhiji immediately and was with him till the Doctors' examination was over. She said that Gandhiji looked extremely weak, and needed complete rest for some time.—A.P.

NAGPUR RECEIVES RELEASE NEWS

NAGPUR, Aug. 24.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's release was generally known here to-day in the morning.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed in political circles with the decision of the Government and it is hoped that Gandhiji would soon be restored to normal health.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

To Be Released Before September 12?

ALLAHABAD, August 24.

It is surmised here that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has been transferred from the Dehra Dun Jail, will be released prior to September 12, presumably due to his mother's illness.—A.P.

RUTHLESS WAR ON JEWS

Germany To Keep Them As Strangers Without Legal Position!

EXPERT'S OPINION

Compelling to "Our AHASUERUS to take up wanderer's staff again." says Dr. GERECKE.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

"We must build up our State without Jews, who can only remain as strangers without country and can possess no legal position here. Thus will our Ahasuerus be compelled to take up his wanderer's staff again," declares a memorandum on the future treatment of Jews in Germany, framed by Doctor Gerecke, "Expert for Racial Investigation" in the Ministry for Interior.—Reuter's Special.

MARKETS DULL ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Commodity Markets Uninteresting

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug 23

The Stock Exchange was encouraged by further improvement in traffics, home railways remaining a firm feature; otherwise the markets were dull.

Commodity markets were still uninteresting, except sugar which was firm and following America good business was done.

Wall Street, after undergoing irregularity, strengthened.

CHINESE MERCHANTS KIDNAPPED

HARBIN, Aug. 23.

Three hundred bandits armed with rifles and machine guns, believed to be army deserters, looted the little town of Erho, 20 miles east of Hailar and kidnapped 53 richest Chinese merchants whom they are holding to ransom in mountains.—

SIR F. HUMPHRYS IN BAGDAD

Has Lengthy Conference With King Feisal

BAGDAD, Aug 23

Sir Francis Humphrys arrived here and had a lengthy conference with King Feisal.—Reuter.

"CLOSE-UP" OF HAVANA RIOT

News-Reels In London Show Dangers Which Cameramen Have To Face

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 23

Real murder, stabbing, looting, burning and shooting by a howling mob and "close-up" of corpse are the latest thrills available to London cinema audiences in the news reel of the Havana revolution.

The reel which lasts for a few minutes only shows the frenzied men climbing a ladder to a balcony to reach a man brandishing a dagger in an attempt to throw down the ladder. The men reach him, and stab him to death.

The close-up is the bullet ridden body of a police-chief, surrounded by a jeering hooligans. The reel noteworthy as showing the risks which cameramen had to run in obtaining the news-pictures. These news films are not subject to censorship.

SUBJUGATION OF BERBERS

Campaign To Be Completed In Mid-September

RABAT, August 23.

The campaign on the Great Atlas is expected successfully to be completed in the middle of September. Hitherto 4,000 Berber families, comprising 20,000 persons, have submitted handing over 2,000 modern rifles.

Only small scattered groups are now holding out.—Reuter.

A Rabat (Morocco) message dated August 15 stated as under:

"After years of guerilla warfare, the French forces have reached the climax of their campaign to subdue the rebellious Moroccan tribesman to realise Marshall Lyautey's dream of bringing Morocco within Pax Gallica.

A meeting of the Koshti Samaj Mandal was held on 21-8-33 at Narsingh Mandir Shahibag, Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mr. Budhoolal in which a resolution was passed, protesting against the attitude of the Ahmedabad Municipality for not conceding to the demands of Hindi schools for Hindi-speaking residents in Ahmedabad, numbering 30 to 50 thousands, mostly mill hands residing there for the last 20 to 30 years.

ALL QUIET IN FREE STATE

Blue Shirts Given 3 Days' Grace For Choosing To Resign

INTIMIDATION?

Allegation against Government of contriving to ensure their return to office

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.

All was quiet in the Free State to-day. According to the Government organ the "Irish Press," Blue Shirts have probably been given two or three days' grace in order to give them an opportunity to resign.

General Mulcahy, a member of the Dail ex-Minister and prominent Blue Shirt, in a statement has suggested that the Government's action is intended to give free rein to intimidation at the election, for which they are preparing, so as to ensure their return to office.—Reuter.

COLLABORATION WITH FRANCE & U. K.

Why Mussolini Takes Interest In Austro-German Question

PARIS, August 23.

With reference to the Dollfuss-Mussolini meeting at Riccione the French Government is satisfied that Sgr. Mussolini's sole desire is to collaborate loyally with France and Britain, in the Austro-German question.

There is no question of an Italo-Austro-Hungarian block. The plan agreed upon at Riccione for economic help to Austria takes the form of bilateral trade agreements among Austria, Hungary, Italy, Czechoslovakia and possibly other Danubian States.—Reuter.

STATE SUBJECTS TERROR-STRICKEN

Mr. Manordas Throws Light On Dhrangadhra Affairs

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDADBAD, August 21

A public meeting of the Citizens of Dhrangadhra residing in Ahmedabad was held in Sankadi Sherry Raipur on August 20 when the representatives of the Drangadhra State Prajamandal who had gone to Bombay to take part in the All India States Peoples' Conference gave an account of their work there.

After giving a brief account of the same Mr. Kasalchand Manordas said that the greatest handicap in their way was the sense of fear amongst their own people. Their case was so strong and the sympathies of all important public workers and institutions towards them so manifest that it should not be difficult for them to achieve success. The people were terror-stricken and the rank and file residing even in Bombay or Ahmedabad were afraid to express themselves clearly and unequivocally. This was really a great handicap in their work and the speaker appealed to them all to do their very best to remove it.

Paris—It is calculated that quarter of a million tons of freight, chiefly wheat, coal and building material, has been immobilised on canals owing to the strike of barges.—Reuter's Special.

SIRDAR SARDULSINGH'S DECISION "ULTRA VIRES"

Abolition Of Congress Dictatorships Against Poona Understanding, Says Dictator Of Berar

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 23

Mr. Keshaorao Lele, dictator of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, interviewed by me upon the decision of Sardar Sardulsingh Kaveeshwar regarding the abolition of the Congress dictatorship, all India as well as provincial, stated as follows:—

"I was surprized to read the statement of Sardar Sardulsingh issued by him recently to the effect that in deference to Mahatma Gandhi's wishes he abolishes the line of dictators, both all-India and provincial. I think the decision taken by the Sardar Saheb is ultra vires. Mr. M. S. Aney, acting president of the Congress, in his statement of 22nd July 1933 which he issued after full deliberations with the members of the Working Committee who were present in the Poona conference and also upon the strength of the majority opinion of that conference, has clearly stated that the line of dictators should however be maintained wherever possible.

"While approving of my appointment to the dictatorship of the Berar Congress Committee in his last speech, which he delivered at Akola a few minutes before his arrest, Mr. Aney had again laid great emphasis upon the above fact an appealed to the public to keep the Congress live in the form of the dictators. In fact, the dictators are the only symbol of the Congress. Thus, the decision of Sardar Sardulsingh is quite contrary to the order of Mr. Aney based upon the authority of the consent of the members of the Working Committee and is a fundamental deviation from his constitutional authority. It has, no doubt, created a constitutional crisis. In my opinion, this is the proper time and opportunity for the members of the AICC to meet and decide this very emergent constitutional issue."

It is also learnt that Mr. Lele is inviting the Congress leaders of Berar to form into conference to express their opinion upon the constitutional crisis.

KING OPENS NEW TOWN HALL

Grit Gets Into Queen's Eye & Causes Her Distressing Pain

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The lifeguards were rarely seen outside London provided Sovereigns escort when King and Queen drove through streets of Leeds to open new Civic Hall which has been built at cost of half million sterling to replace the too small Town Hall which was opened by Queen Victoria 75 years ago.

A salute of 21 guns was fired as Their Majesties reached the city boundary and tens of thousands gave unforgettable welcome on the first public visit of Their Majesties in 40 years.

The departure of Their Majesties after the ceremony was delayed by an hour because of the fact that some grit got into eye of the Queen and caused her distressing pain. She was attended by Lord Moynihan and messenger was sent to Infirmary for eye lotion which removed the grit.

15 P. C. RATE OF INTEREST FIXED

Bengal Council Consider Money Lenders' Bill

CALCUTTA, August 23.

During consideration of the Bengal Money Lenders' Bill in the Bengal Council to-day, Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq, the mover, opposing the Home Member's amendment for raising the rate of interest said that the Council did not represent the people in the sense, in which people should be represented and here interests, not of people but of classes and communities weighed.

Objecting to the remark the President asked the mover to withdraw it as it was a reflection on the House.

The Khan Bahadur withdrew the remark.

The House adopted the Home Member's amendment by 53 votes to 31, fixing fifteen per cent per annum as the rate of interest beyond which the court should presume that the rate was excessive.—A.P.

"BHADRALOKS" IN ANDAMANS

Bengal Council Dicusses Cellular Jail For Politicals

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Replying to questions in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, Sir P.C. Mitter said that 92 prisoners of the "Bhadra-Lok" class convicted of various offences under the Penal Code and the Arms Act, were now detained in the Andamans. He added that the prevalence of Malaria in the Andamans varied greatly in different areas. The island as a whole might be regarded as malarious but the locality of Abardeen where the Cellular Jail was situated, was fairly healthy.

JAIL FOR UNDESIRABLES.

The Andamans was used for prisoners sentenced to transportation for life or for shorter periods, but it had also been used as a place for the deportation of specially dangerous prisoners, and those whose removal from Indian jails was considered necessary in public interest.

MORE DEPORTEES.

Replying to questions by another member, Sir P.C. Mitter said that a few months ago 96 prisoners were deported to the Andamans. In the case of 94, the sentences varied from 5 years to transportation for life and the remaining two were sentenced to three and four years' imprisonment respectively.

To another question Sir P.C. Mitter replied that Government were not considering the desirability of taking steps to build a Muslim Prayer House in every jail in Bengal.—A.P.

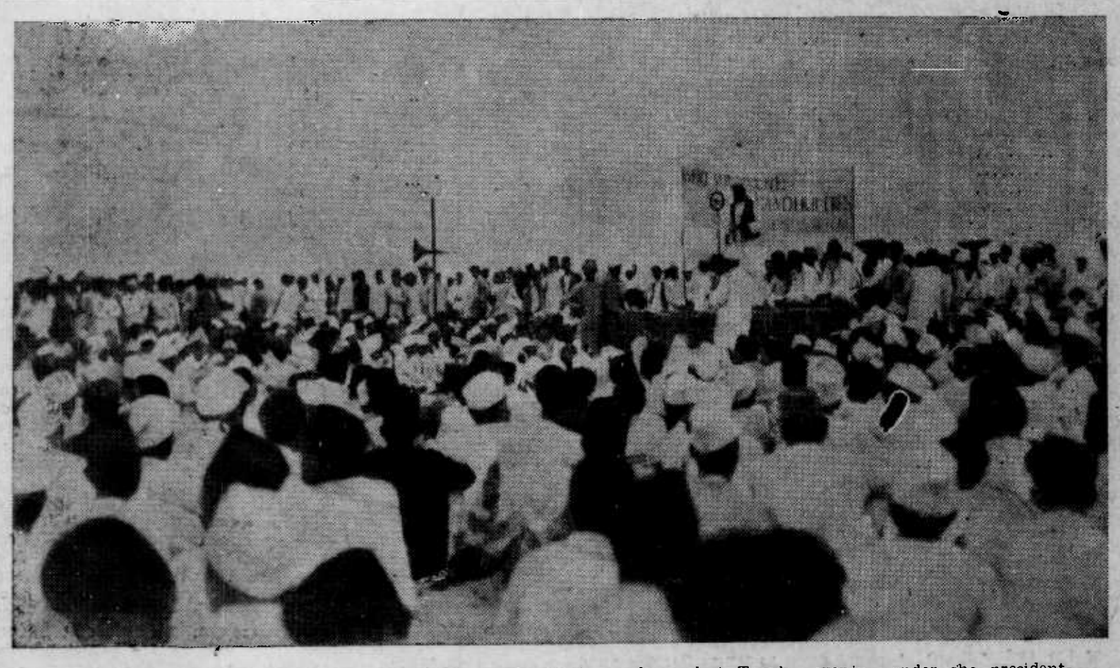
RESTRICTIONS OF MAHATMA

Calcutta Mayor Rules Resolution Out Of Order

CALCUTTA, August 23.

At the Calcutta Corporation to-day European Councillor opposed discussion of a resolution of a Congress councillor protesting against restrictions imposed on Gandhiji in jail, and expressing the alarm of the Corporation at the resumption of the fast by Gandhiji, as no notice had been given.

The resolution was, therefore, ruled out by the Mayor, who, at the end of the day's proceedings announced that he had learnt on the authority of the Associated Press that Gandhiji had been unconditionally released in the afternoon.—A.P.



Public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on Choupatty sands on last Tuesday evening under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, to pray for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi and to protest against the Government's refusal of facilities to him to conduct Harijan propaganda: Photo shows Mr. Abdul Quayyam addressing the gathering.

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